INSURANCE
No Business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 Years

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

12 MAR. 1931

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 59— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMAJI OUTLINES FUTURE PLAN OF ACTION

GIVE POLITICAL POWER TO WORKERS AND PEASANTS

Fenner Brockway's Suggestion To Congress Leaders

AMNESTY FOR MEERUT & CONSPIRACY CASES ACCUSED

I. L. P. DEPUTATION WAITS UPON BENN

"The Congress Working Committee having accepted the Truce, it is not for me to criticise the same," said Mr. Fenner Brockway in a special interview to the London Correspondent of the "Chronicle."

"My task," he continued, "must be to see that the terms of Truce are carried out in true spirit by the British Government."

Mr. Brockway, referred to the I. L. P. deputation to Mr. Benn urging for release of the Meerut prisoners and commutation of death sentences in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Mr. Brockway suggests to Congressmen to give political power to workers and peasants. "Unless they are enfranchised, the new constitution will not represent "New India."

Mr. Baldwin's abdication to die-hards according to Mr. Brockway reflects the necessities of his struggle for leadership rather than the necessities of India or Britain.

BALDWIN WILL HAVE POWERFUL PRESS BEHIND HIM NOT PUBLIC OPINION

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE "CHRONICLE."

LONDON, March 10.

Interviewed by the London Correspondent of the "Chronicle" Mr. Fenner Brockway said "The Congress Working Committee having accepted the Truce, it is not for me to criticise their action. Such decisions must be made by the Indian Nationalists themselves, and my task must be to see that the terms of the Truce are carried out in true spirit by the British Government.

AMNESTY FOR MEERUT AND LAHORE PRISONERS.

For example, I urge that all political prisoners should be released, including those arrested before the Civil Disobedience campaign began, and particularly the Meerut prisoners. Last night, the I. L. P. Parliamentary group sent a deputation to Mr. Benn, urging remission of capital sentences passed in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. Mr. Benn, just told me that he has cabled our representations to the Viceroy this morning, leaving the decision to the Viceroy.

IMPLEMENTING THE AGREEMENT.

Even before the second Round Table Conference meets, I think that the Government by administrative means should apply the principle of self-government as far as possible. For example, the Viceroy's Council must be composed of the representatives of the Majority parties in the Legislative Assembly and Indian representatives to the League of Nations should be appointed by the Legislative Assembly.

POLITICAL POWER FOR PEASANTS AND WORKERS.

On one point I am specially keen, which I hope the Congress representatives will adopt at the second Round Table Conference. The peasants and industrial workers must be given political power. The most remarkable feature of the Congress movement was the enthusiasm aroused amongst the peasants and the workers. So, unless they are enfranchised, the new constitution will not represent New India.

CONSERVATIVES' BACK-SLIDINGS.

The decision of the Conservative party to withdraw further support to the Round Table Conference means that Mr. Churchill and die-hards have won. This should encourage rather than discourage Mahatma Gandhi's supporters. The refusal of co-operation with the Government shows definite departure from British Imperialism in the course which Government is pursuing. Mr. Baldwin's abdication to the "die-hards" reflects the necessities of his own struggle for leadership, rather than the necessities of India or Britain. Mr. Baldwin will have a powerful press behind him but not public opinion.

MAHATMAJI'S GESTURE

—:o:—

Sjt Prakasam On The Truce

MADRAS, March 11.

Mr. Prakasam who was released from Cannanore Jail on March 7 on the expiry of his term arrived Madras to-day and was accorded a grand reception by Congressmen. Interviewed by the Associated Press. Mr. Prakasam said that he unreservedly accepted the terms of the Irwin-Gandhi truce and added: "I particularly welcome the Mahatma's magnanimously waiving an enquiry into police excesses, because these excess extended all over India and it would be impossible for any human tribunal to adjudge. The Mahatma made a gesture at a psychological moment to the British Government and it was most appropriate that the British Prime Minister and the Viceroy should have recognised the supremacy of Gandhiji and the Congress over their own duly constituted Government in this country and enabled the restoration of peace and the carrying on of the work to put a constitution acceptable to the people on the Statute Book."—A P.

Carry Out Terms Of Compromise

—:o:—

JUBBULPORE, March 11.

A crowd of over 20,000 turned up at last night's meeting to welcome Seth Govindas, Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Thakur Laxman-

(Continued on page 7.)

FENNER BROCKWAY

Autocratic Regulations In Frontier To Go

—:o:—

GOVT. DECIDES TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

NEW DELHI, March 11.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day on the North West Frontier Vote, Mr. Acheson, Foreign Secretary, announced Government decision to appoint a Committee with adequate non-official representation to enquire into the whole question of Frontier Regulations with a view to their modification and the retention of only such regulations as were necessary in the public interest of the Province and of India as a whole. (Applause). They did not wish to retain a law for which necessity was not established.—A.P.

Pt. Jawaharlal Explains "Purna Swaraj"

—:o:—

WHY HE IS AGAINST DOMINION STATUS.

CONTROL OVER ARMY & FINANCE INDISPENSABLE

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking at a public meeting last night said that there could be talk of a settlement only on the basis of the Independence Resolution of the Lanore Congress as pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee and about which pledges were also taken by the people on the 26th January last year and this year. The Working Committee had no power, Pt. Nehru added, to act in contravention of the Congress Resolution. Proceeding, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that when he talked of complete independence or "Purna Swaraj" he meant Independence not in name only, but that the country should have complete power to govern, for instance, it should have complete control over its army. Pandit Nehru asserted that he had no grievance against retaining connection with Britain, but the reason why he was against Dominion Status was it implied that the same system and structure as of the British Administration should be embodied in the Constitution and the same economic structure should also be adopted, that is to say, Pt. Nehru added, "by having Dominion Status you bind your country to the same economic wheel which is run by the British people."

Criticising the conclusions of the Round Table Conference Pandit Jawaharlal said that if the Congress decided to participate in the next Conference it would do so only on the condition that the country should have complete independence and should have control over Army and Finance, and if these things were not achieved the fight would be resumed with renewed vigour and the Pandit personally expressed doubts about achievement of the end as a result of the Conference.—A P.

"BALDWIN STATEMENT DOES NOT COME TO ME AS A SURPRISE"

Mahatma On Tory Back-Sliding

"IT ONLY SHOWS WHAT FORCES MIGHT BE ARRAYED AGAINST CONGRESS IN LONDON"

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following Press Statement on Mr. Baldwin's decision regarding the Round Table Conference:—

"Mr. Baldwin's statement does not come upon me as a surprise. I must say, the Congress position is unequivocal and exceedingly simple. The Congress is pledged to win "Poorna Swaraj" at the earliest possible moment. It will therefore look with grave suspicion upon any dilatory tactics. The Conservative fear about the so-called "Safeguards" is justified. The Congress will accept no safeguard which is not clearly proved to be in the interest of India and those that were discussed in London, were certainly not in India's interest. On the question of vital importance to India, equivocation would be a dangerous pastime. If the Congress is presented at the Round Table Conference, it will do so with the clearest conscience and with all cards laid on the table. I, therefore welcome Mr. Baldwin's statement of the Conservative policy. It will enable the Congress to understand the forces that may be arrayed against it."

Mahatma Gandhi is proceeding to-morrow morning to the Kaira District halting in Borsad at noon.—A. P.

Gandhiji Willing To Go To London

LONDON, March 10.

A New Delhi telegram says that Mr. Gandhi is willing to come to London and participate in the final conclusions after a preliminary conference in India.—Reuter.

CONGRESS HOUSE

—:o:—

Occupied By Dissatisfied Volunteers

While preparations to occupy the Congress House formally on Thursday morning and to make the demonstration as spectacular as possible were going apace on Wednesday and throughout the day the locality was buzzing with activity the question that attracted the serious attention of Congress leaders was the disbandment of a large number of Congress volunteers.

Although it is several days now the question has not yet been finally settled and there is a section of Congress volunteers in the city who are dissatisfied with the arrangements proposed by the Congress leaders. About 200 such volunteers marched to the Congress House on Wednesday morning and entered the compound. As it is they have practically occupied the Congress House and lodged themselves there. Efforts were made to persuade them to come to terms with the Congress leaders but they failed. It is said that these volunteers intend to offer "Satyagraha" on Thursday morning when the Congress leaders will go there to perform the re-opening ceremony of the Congress House and not to allow them to enter the House unless they agree to their terms and satisfy them.

The Police have returned all the furniture that they had removed from the Congress House after its confiscation on October 15, to the Congress authorities.

SEVERAL LADIES INJURED IN RUSH TO SEE GANDHIJI

—:o:—

Mahatmaji Shocked

ONE LADY DIES

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Seven ladies were seriously injured to-day at a meeting (where over 30,000 ladies had assembled to listen to Mahatma Gandhi) by the great rush of the crowd. The injured ladies were removed to hospital where subsequently one of them, Mrs. Mulchand, died.

Gandhiji went to the Congress Hospital and saw the injured ladies and was greatly shocked by the sad incidents.

Three more ladies have been admitted to hospital with serious injuries and one of them is in a precarious condition. A sensation prevails in the town.

Latest News

DR. KITCHLEW ON DELHI TRUCE.

AMRITSAR, March 11.

In a statement to the Associated Press Dr. Kitchlew welcomed Gandhi-Irwin settlement and said that as a Congressman he had no other alternative but to follow it. He, however, emphasised that the question of general amnesty should include all political prisoners whether their offence were nonviolent or otherwise. He himself was a believer in non-violence but he felt that truly peaceful atmosphere could not be brought about without the release of all prisoners who had gone to jail for the cause of the country.

He declared that Government must commute the sentences of death passed on Bhagat Singh and others adding if any attempt were male to execute their sentences it would upset the present peaceful atmosphere which was so vital for the establishment of permanent peace.

COMMUNAL QUESTION

Referring to communal problem he said communal questions could not be settled in communal spirit. They would have to leave aside their communal prejudices. He would urge his colleagues to strain every nerve to remove communalism from this country. He was confident that their endeavours would not go in vain.

As regards the question of boycott of foreign cloth he said the agreement arrived between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin would be carried out. They would organise a strong movement and urge consumers and dealers to refrain from purchasing or selling foreign goods.

"Indian Women Have Earned Fame"

SERVICES OF VOLUNTEERS HAVE BEEN GREATER THAN THOSE OF I. C. S. MEN

MAHATMAJI OUTLINES FUTURE PLAN

Gandhiji's Chat With Congress Workers In Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

Mahatmaji addressed a meeting of volunteers, this morning, at 10-30 at his residence at Sheth Ranchhodlal's bungalow. About 300 volunteers, including ladies, attended. Mahatmaji only discussed the volunteers' activities.

Mahatmaji said the ladies' part in the Fight of Independence was certainly greater than that of men, because they had not expected so much sacrifice as they had given. They had not expected that they would prepare themselves to fill up jails and to suffer blows of 'lathis.' Their name would certainly get fame in the history of India. They had, impressed him much.

Continuing, Mahatmaji said, now the future task before you puts greater responsibilities on you. You have to take future work with more faith and impatience, and if you do so, the Congress is to get such power that you would not expect. I wish the work of picketing should be taken up mostly by ladies. Male workers have many fields for service.

Concluding, Mahatmaji stated that the status of volunteers was no less degrading but it was equal to that of I. C. S. officers. Though they did not get high pay, yet their sacrifices were greater than those made by any body and taking that view into consideration they were, to Indians, greater than I. C. S. officers.

Mahatmaji was then questioned by some volunteers. He stated that Indians had taken the vow of boycott of British goods only with a view to hit them financially. Indians wanted to show them (the Britishers) that as they were giving injustice to India, Indians could not have connections with them. But if a compromise was possible Indians could not go on hitting them. He further stated that youths who had left their colleges could not join colleges at present. The Delhi compromise was not final.

Mahatmaji consulted local and District Congress workers and leaders this morning, at Kanuga's bungalow, where Sardar Vallabhbhai has put up. This meeting was not open to the press. It is understood that Mahamaji discussed points raised by some workers in connection with the Delhi settlement. He explained how the compromise was arrived at, and how the Working Committee had agreed to it. He further explained the plan of future programme which is to be taken in hand. It is understood he also dealt at length on the points raised in connection with the work in villages. He is starting tomorrow morning for Borsad by motor.

MAHATMAJI'S PLAN OF ACTION

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 11.

Addressing a small gathering of men and women volunteers this morning, Gandhiji explained the principles of the new programme. At the outset, he congratulated the volunteers on their work and said that though the lady volunteers were less in number, their share was greater. Very few believed and the outside world did not at all believe that so many lady volunteers would come forward to go to jail cheerfully and undergo beating. The world was greatly impressed. It was not to be supposed that they (volunteers) made no mistakes. No man was perfect, but on the whole Gandhiji felt that their virtues outnumbered their defects.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Speaking about the future programme, Gandhiji said it involved greater responsibility and had to be prosecuted in a calmer atmosphere. Those who needed external enthusiasm would find it dry. Peaceful picketing meant that even a harsh word could not be used. Such great work could not be expected to yield fruit instantaneously like the magician's mango tree. They should not lose interest in the future work of picketing. They should decide how far that work should be done by men and women together. Mahatma Gandhi desired that women alone should do that work. The atmosphere would thereby be elevated. Women might take the help of men in the work of organisation, etc., but picketing should be their special work. The rest of the men should take to production of Khaddar without which the boycott of foreign cloth was impossible. Concluding Gandhiji said that volunteers might be paid a substance allowance, but their dignity should be geater than that of the Indian Civil Service.

GANDHIJI ANSFERS SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Searching questions were then put to Gandhiji regarding the boycott of British goods Gandhiji said they could not whip a man for all time. They should lay aside the whip, when they were carrying on negotiations for settlement. Boycott of British goods was a form of punishing the British people, bt if the British befriended them and gave them complete Swaraj, they might prefer British goods. One should buy goods from a friend.

Asked what those who had taken pledges of boycott of British goods should do, Gandhiji replied that they could not take a pledge to give two stripes to an individual every day.

Questioned if they could enter Government Colleges, Gandhiji replied in the negative and said they could do so after the final settlement.

In reply to a question regarding the discipline that volunteers should follow in camps, Gandhiji said they should not tell lies, abuse smoke or eat sweets. When asked if they could drink tea Gandhiji humorously replied that they could drink tea from the river Sabarmati.—A. P.

Results Of Mahatma's March

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING OF WOMEN TO-DAY

A public meeting of women will be held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, when Sjt. K. F. Nariman and Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar will speak on the result of the Historic March of Mahatmaji from Asaram to Dandi."

After the meeting the Sabha Cottage will be opened and National Flag will be hoisted. The procession of women will start from Congress House and disperse at Madhav Bag after prayer.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

DISBANDED CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS WANTED on pay or commission to canvass for securing Life or Marriage insurance cases. Monthly premium As. 12/- only. Apply:—THE UNION BENEFIT GUARANTEE CO., LTD., 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R4543

WANTED—CAPABLE AGENTS on liberal Commission, for splendid free insurance business. Apply M. P. I. S. 207, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS.
A

WANTED—A GRADUATE to act as Chief Librarian for the J. N. Petit Institute. Rs. 200—15—400. Apply stating age, qualification, experience, with copies of certificates to the HON. SECRETARY, 312, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A 2656

DR. SHROFF'S CHARITY EYE HOSPITAL, Delhi—Wanted a HOUSE SURGEON with high qualifications for one year. Present incumbent going on leave. Operative experience very necessary. Pay Rs. 200 only. Apply with testimonials giving operative experience to the C. M. O.
A 2638

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PROVINCIAL CHIEF AGENTS for a Mutual Society. Salary Rs. 750 p.m. with other facilities. Apply with anna stamp to:—STANLEY LIONEL & CO., Post Box 1287, Madras.
A R4458

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED efficient SHORT-HAND-TYPIST requires immediate employment. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 749, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 4539

Houses & Flats To Let.

GODOWNS TO LET on Tramway Line at Frere Road, pucca built, with 4 ft. plinth at reasonable rents. Useful for storing cutpiece cloth, cotton, yarns, corns, machinery, kerosene, etc., etc. Size 70 ft. length 35ft. breadth, 45 ft. height. Apply Telephone No. 20413 or Post Box 923.
C R 4471

Trade Announcement.

WANTED TO SUPPLY COTTON WASTE—No. 1 and 2 of colour and white. Apply to A. K. SANGARAN, 124, Grandpass, Colombo, with samples and nett prices.
N 2663

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, desiring to have readymade cigarette tubes by order. Please apply to GORDHANDAS THAKERSEY, 96, Chakla Street, Bombay 3.
T R 4542

WANTED—ENQUIRIES for sale or purchase of properties. Also for loan, an Indian States' Revenue, Jewellery, Shares, Debentures, Stock of Cloth or Cotton, etc., at moderate interest. Write P. B. MEHTA, No. 60, Medows Street.
T R 4541

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE—London diploma, course taught free by post. June examination. 25 years standing Apply prospectus. Paithanker P. O. Rajuri (Poona.)
E R 4321

Lost & Found.

LOST—A BROWN CANVAS BAG, containing clothes at Victoria Terminus Platform No. 12 on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 6-45 p.m. Please communicate to OSMAN SOBANI, Pralhad Mills, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road.
P B R4545

Motors and Accessories

WILLYS KNIGHT, six cylinder, Sedan, five-seater, Car-Petrol consumption 23 miles, in perfect condition and running order, new paint, new tyres, fitted with powerful searchlight and fan. For sale at any reasonable offer. Apply Post Box No. 928, or Telephone No. 20413.
R 4472

Loans

WANTED—FINANCIER to invest rupees 1½ lakhs in new lucrative industry, manufacture of Strawboard. Good demand. No competition. Raw material cheap. Manufacturing process simple. No brokers. Apply Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4497

Property For Sale

FOR SALE—A good house with a storey at Kandivli via Malad. Apply M. F. G., C/o this paper.
N R 4540

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

TWO SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE—1. Boiler of John Nusgrave and Son's make, manufactured in year 1889 of 7½ feet diameter and 30 feet long size and Steam Pressure 160 lbs. per sqr. inch. N. H. P. 47. 2 Boiler of Stevenson and Co.'s make, manufactured in year 1891 of 7½ feet diameter and 30' feet long size and Steam Pressure 160 lbs. per sqr. inch. N. H. P. 47. Apply MANAGER, The MADHORAO Scindia Mills, Ltd.
N R 2634

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Collector, Poona will give the right of retail vend of Country Liquor at the following shops to the first offer oral or writtten, received from a person who is qualified to hold a license, for the amounts shown against them. Telegraphic acceptance will do but must be immediately confirmed.

Name of shop.	Amount for which the shop will be given. Rs.	Last year's price. Rs.
1 Main Street	52,000	65,000
2 Khadak (Shukrawar Peth)	30,000	30,125
3 Rawiwar Peth	40,000	45,125

All particulars can be obtained from this office.

(Sd.) E. W. PERRY,
Collector, Poona.
Poona, 9th March, 1931.
2665

NOTICE

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 16th March to 1st April, 1931, both days inclusive.
I F 2631.

LEASE OF MICA DEPOSITS.

The Mica Fields at Narnaul, Patiala Government ARE OPEN FOR LEASE for a period of five years. Dealers in this commodity and the Public at large intending to go in for this concern should correspond for terms, etc., with the Revenue Minister, His Highness Government Patiala.
Patiala, dated 4-3-31.
2647.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE & INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT AND OF THE MORTGAGEES IN THE PROPERTIES AT HARNAI, KELSHI AND UTAMBAR IN TALUKA DAPOLI, DISTRICT RATNAGIRI.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mahadeo Govind Gokhale (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th March 1931 at 3 P. M. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the Mortgagees Dhondo Kashinath Khambate and Dattatraya, Sakharam Vartak in the following properties in four separate lots as described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO (1):—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mauje Harnai in the Registration Sub-District of Dapoli, District Ratnagiri, bearing the following description and particulars:—

Survey No.	Pot Hissa No.
7	6
129	10
175	5

Admeasurement Acres Gunthas	Assessment Rs. as. ps.
0-22	1- 8- 0
0-18¾	2 - 0 - 0
0-15¾	1 - 4 - 0
1-16½	4 -12 -0

With two water wells and house with plynth 25 cubits by 17 cubits in Survey No. 175.

LOT NO. (2)—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kasbe Kelshi in the Registration Sub-District of Dapoli, District Ratnagiri bearing the following description and particulars:—

Survey No.	Pot Hissa No.
31	9
29	2

Admeasurement Acres Gunthas	Assessment Rs. as. ps.
0-14	3 - 9 - 0
0- 5¼	1 - 4 -0
0-19¼	4 -13 - 0

with the one third part on the south side of the stone house with roof and with plynth 27 cubits by 13 cubits in Survey No. 31 Hissa No. 9. The said house is surrounded on all four sides by land bearing Survey No. 31 Hissa No. 9.

LOT NO. (3)—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mauje Utamber in the Registration Sub-District of Dapoli, District Ratnagiri admeasuring 1 acre and 30 gunthas and having assessment of 6 annas and 3 pies being the southern part of a larger piece of land admeasuring 4 acres 2 gunthas bearing Survey No. 142 and Pot Hissa No. 15 and known as Dhardi and bounded as follows:—

On the East by the land of Mahadev Govind Gokhale, on the West and North by the land of Vasudeo Sadashiv Kelkar bearing the same Survey Number and on the South public road, together with the ¼th share in the right to take water from the stone-built well, and

LOT NO. (4):—The right title and interest including under an agreement dated 4-5-1927 Vasudev Sadashiv Kelkar to the Insolvent in all that piece or parcel of land situate at Mauje Utamber in the Registration Sub-District of Dapoli District Ratnagiri bearing Survey No. 142 Pot Hissa No. 15 and known as Dhardi and admeasuring 2 Acres and 12 Gunthas being the land left out of a larger piece of land admeasuring 4 Acres and 2 Gunthas after the sale to Mahadev Govind Gokhale by a Conveyance of 20-5-1926 of a part and bounded on the East by land belonging to Gokhale, on the South by public road and the said land so sold, on the North by land belonging to Dhondo Gangadhar Vartak and Anant Vasudev Vartak and on the West by land belonging to Antaji Sakharam Vartak with an assessment of 8 annas and 2 pies together with the two storeyed house with roof and plynth 15 cubits by 13 cubits and appurtenances and the ⅜ths share in the right to take water from the well.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. M. V. Gokhale & Co., Solicitors, at their Office at 7, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND MUNICIPAL SCALES AT CRAWFORD MARKET, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (This Day) THURSDAY, the 12th inst. at 3-30 a.m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1931 to 31st March 1932) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazaars in Bombay such as Fort Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazagon Pedder Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chowpatty Fish Market, Parel Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parbhadevi Road Market, Elphinstone Road Market and Dadar Market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at Vegetable Markets at Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi Road, Elphinstone Road, Masjid Bunder, and Dadar, and the right of collecting fees from wholesale vegetable dealers at Gilder Tank Market. Also the right to collect fees and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets (Crawford Market) or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF (BUILDING) C. I. SHEDS MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 12th March 1931 at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following sheds.

21-C.I. sheds Street No. 1507, Labour Camp, Sion Road.
C. I. Sheds (Workshop and Moulding Shops) Street No. 1194 G. Romli Hill, Sion.

MENESSE & CO.

Amusements

Pathe Cinema

Lamington Road. Phone 41561
To-day 4, 6-30 and 10.
SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
PHYLLIS HAVER
in
"THE OFFICE SCANDAL"
A newspaper story with a murder mystery.
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
MICKEY MOUSE
—:o:—
SATURDAY NEXT
OUR FIRST ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME
PATHE CINEMA IS PROUD TO PRESENT
LESLIE HENSON
Heather Thatcher
Connie Ediss—Austin Melford
in
"A WARM CORNER"
The funniest all-talking comedy yet shown on the screen.
BEST PICTURES, BEST THEATRE REASONABLE PRICES.
Book your seats in advance.

ROYAL Opera House,

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
HOODMAN BLIND
Featuring
GLADYS HULETTE.
Divorce, one of the greatest Blights upon humanity is usually the result of misunderstanding.

Amusements

Commencing from Saturday 14th.

INDIA'S FIRST PERFECT TALKIE

Alam-Ara

ALL-LIVING, BREATHING 100 % TALKING
Clever Dialouges. Enchanting Songs
Peak of Drama. Essence of Romance
An all Star Cast Production
with
Master Vithal and Miss Zubeida.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

THE CAPITOL To-day and To-morrow only At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Most Thrilling and Mystery Picture Made to-date!
WHOSE?

THE FINGERPRINT
that caused an uproar at
THE BELLAMY TRIAL
Metro-Goldwyn Mayer's TALKING PICTURE
Who Killed Mimi Bellamy?.....Detectives.
Admitted Themselves Baffled: Can you find?
Sensational Mystery Provides Thrill of Life-time,
with LEATRICE JOY and BETTY BRONSON.
Also FLIP, THE FROG in "Fiddlesticks."

Rialto Talkies

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
A MILLION LAUGHS!
BUSTER KEATON
IN HIS ALL TALKING SINGING DANCING COMIC OPERA
FREE and EASY
—Next Sat. 14th
Another All-Talking
Singing Dancing Sensation
CHASING RAINBOWS
With
CHARLES KING & BESSIE LOVE

THE WORLD-KNOWN SONGSTER SANGIT-RATNA
ABDUL KARIMKHAN
will give
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
of HINDUSTANI & SOUTH-INDIAN SCIENTIFIC MUSIC consisting of a variety of new and unknown songs.
At Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank on SATURDAY, 14-3-31 at 9 p.m.
on SUNDAY, 15-3-31 at 4-30 p.m.
and
DADAR DHURU HALL (near B. B. & C. I. Railway Station)
on WEDNESDAY 11-3-31 at 9 p.m.
Admission fees: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. (No tax).
Dadar Jalsa ticket fees: Rs. 3 to annas 8.
Tickets will be reserved at Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, near Kalbadevi Post Office, Bombay.

EMPRESS TALKIES

6-30 and 10 P. M.
There is Only One
MAURICE CHEVALIER
Hear Him Talk and Sing in
INNOCENTS OF PARIS
It's French! It's Frisky!!

EMPIRE THEATRE.

6-30 and 10 P. M.
AN ALL-TALKING PICTURE.
MURDER
Featuring
H. MARSHALL & NORAH BARING.
Thrill to the greatest dramatic sensation ever screened.

The Excelsior

TO-DAY 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
PARAMOUNT ON PARADE
Featuring 50 Star Artistes
including
MAURICE CHEVALIER,
RUTH CHATTERTON,
DENNIS KING and CLARABOW.
Meet your favourites, face to face, on the Screen's first revel of laughs, lyrics and Love.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, March 11.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 99/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/3
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/6.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1958-60 Rs. 82/11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/4
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92/10
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/15.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/3.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/15
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/12
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 100/12
Forward Rates:—19th March settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-15-0; 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-5.
Tone of Market:—Quite steady.

INDIAN COTTON GINNINGS.
FIGURES TILL FEBRUARY 27.

	1st Sept. to 27th Feb. 1930-31.	1929-30.
Madras	65544	99012
Bombay	401514	447855
Sind	106126	35411
Bengal	5612	8288
United Provinces	213795	271699
Punjab	735708	611300
Central Provinces	376683	371431
Berar	655979	636410
N. W. F. Provinces	513	2055
Ajmer-Merwara	25242	26133
Burma	35503	39249
Jaora State	13212	13482
Faridkot State	8838	8322
Rajpipla State	19128	21424
Junagadh State	15632	12400
Baroda State	28052	58905
Nabha State	23394	34589
Jhalwar State	6232	4093
Dhar State	19430	22365
Holkar State	111858	120391
Bhavnagar State	21585	30608
Hyderabad State	260088	360483
Barwani State	17010	15290
Mewar State	21158	.....
Nawanagar State	695	1390
Ratlam State	8370	12170
Jind State	19312	16332
Tonk State	5142	5390
Minor cotton growing States	36535	27740
Total	3242840	3368582

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Ex. Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, March 11.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 429/- per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 93/1 per ton.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 22 December, 2016

Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months; weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.

AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

How VIROL BUILDS for LIFE

At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness.

Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 11½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: *"I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health."*

No other food has the same reconstructive powers, because no other food contains the same life giving ingredients in the same proportions.

VIROL

Give your child Virol in the critical years of growth and development.

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND

Remove Film

Teeth regain dazzling whiteness

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea. The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Ordinary brushing fails to remove film successfully. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film then removes it on gentle safety enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10 day, free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

DIMINUTION OF ORDERS UPSETS CONTRACT PRICES.

Additional Payment For Steel Rails.

TARIFF BOARD'S PROPOSALS FOR PROTECTION PERIOD

The following are extracts from the Report on Steel Rails submitted by the Indian Tariff Board:—

SCOPE OF ENQUIRY.

There are three points referred to the Board, viz.,:—

(a) Whether an additional payment should be made to the Tata Iron and Steel Company in respect of orders for rails placed under the contract in future.

(b) If so, how the amount should be determined.

(c) What additional payment (if any) should be made in respect of 115 lb. rails.

The enquiry is confined to the question of the price of rails and the ground on which we have been asked to consider an addition to the price is the curtailment of orders in the current year and the probability of further curtailment during the remaining period of the contract. There is therefore no question of the imposition of additional duties under Section 2 of the Steel Protection Act III of 1927 far less of a general revision of the protective scheme on the ground of changed conditions. We should not be justified therefore in considering the effect of the decrease in orders for rails on the costs of other steel articles produced, save in so far as this is necessary to enable us to ascertain the expenditure which may properly be allocated to the price of rails.

REDUCTION IN OUTPUT INCREASES COST.

A reduction in the output of steel operates in two ways. A fall in the total tonnage over which the overhead charges and profit have to be spread raises the incidence of such charges. So far as works costs are concerned, a reduction of output increases the incidence per ton of steel, since the same fixed charges for supervision, office establishment and the like must be spread over a smaller tonnage while the reduction in the aggregate labour costs is not proportional to the decline in output. In out Steel Report of 1926 we framed a fair selling price of Rs. 110 per ton for rails f. o. r. Jamshedpur on the assumption that orders would approximate 200,000 tons annually. Present orders are about 88,000 tons and there appears no probability of any substantial increase. It is clear therefore that the incidence per ton of rails both of the works cost and of the overhead charges including profit will rise. In these circumstances the cliam to an additional price for rails is justified.

METHOD OF DETERMINATION.

We now have to consider the method by which the additional price should be determined. The reduction in the output of rails affects not only the cost at which rails can be produced but also the cost of all other products. For it is impossible with the present lay-out of the works to make good the deficiency in the output of rails by an increase in the production of other forms of finshed steel. In consequence the cost of manufacturing steel ingots is increased and with it the works cost of all other finished products. It has been suggested that the additional cost of producing all forms of finished steel together with the whole of the increase in the incidence of overhead charges should be taken into account in determining the additional price to be paid for rails. This is a proposal which we cannot accept. For in effect it implies a complete revision of the scheme of protection in which the whole burden of the additional assistance required is imposed on one class of consumer, namely the Railway Companies. Clearly any such method would be inequitable. This will be at once apparent if we consider the statement put forward by the Company namely that the additional expenditure resulting from the diminution in rail orders amounts to Rs. 67 lakhs. Taking the annual orders likely to be placed at 90,000 tons, this would mean an addition to the price of rails of Rs. 74 per ton, making the total price Rs. 184 per ton. The figure has only to be stated to render evident the impossibility of accepting any such proposal. Since our terms of reference do not contemplate revision of the protective duties it appears to us that our task is to determine what share of the increased expenditure per ton of steel, resulting from the decline in the tonnage of rails ordered, can reasonably be charged against the price of rails.

On the whole it appears to us that a figure of Rs. 8 per ton represents a fair estimate of the difference in the works costs during a seven year period resulting from the decline in orders for rails.

AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL PAYMENT.

We have previously found that the increase in overhead charges and profit which may properly be allocated to rails is Rs. 12. On these calculations, therefore, Rs. 20 represents the increase per ton which might be made to the price of rails on account of the diminution of orders. We consider, therefore, that the Government grant of Rs. 20 per ton over the price fixed in the Company's contract with the Railway Board is in no way excessive and we suggest that this additional payment be continued during the remainder of the protective period. In this connection we may draw attention to the fact that in 1926 we found the fair selling price of bars Rs. 129 per ton on an output of 90,000 tons. The price included an overhead of Rs. 2 more than that on rails Rails are more expensive products than bars and this is reflected in a difference in price of from £1 to £2 per ton. The average orders for rails in the seven years period are not likely to exceed the output for bars stated above by much more than 20,000 tons. A price of Rs. 130 per ton for rails cannot therefore be considered too high.

PRICE FOR 115 LB. RAILS.

There remains the question of the additional price to be paid for 115 lb. rails. There is no doubt that the manufacture of these rails is more expensive than that of the standard rails produced by the Company. The production per shift of 90 lb. rails is 215 tons against that of 160 tons for 115 lb. rails. Production of 115 lb. rails in the finshing department is about 40 per cent. less than that of 90 lb. rails. Handling is more difficult in the finishing department and about 24 more men per shift are employed. Rejection of 115 lb. rails is about 12 per cent. against 10 per cent. for 90 lb. rails. Rejected 115 lb. rails are not saleable and can be used only as scrap. Credit for rejections is therefore at the scrap value of Rs. 20 per ton against Rs. 35 per ton obtained for 90 lb. rails. Owing to the larger size of the blooms used for 115 lb. rails, the percentage of wastage is higher. The Tata Iron and Steel Company have prepared for us a *pro forma* account based on the costs of November, 1930, of the relative costs of 90 lb. and 115 lb. rails. Taking into account the various considerations referred to above, we find the cost of manufacturing 115 lb. rails is approximately Rs. 7 per ton more than that of 90 lb. rails.

We understand that save in times of severe depression it is the practice in Europe and America to increase the price for 115 lb. rails by between Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 per ton on account of the waste in conversion and the loss on defective and rejected rails. We therefore recommend that an addition of Rs. 7 per ton should be made for 115 lb. rails, the price of which would then become Rs. 137. Our recommendation is subject to the condition that this class of rails is included in the contract with the Railway Board and that all orders are placed with the Tata Iron and Steel Company. If orders were small or irregular, a higher price would be necessary.

OLD PROPHESY COMING TRUE.

Indian Swaraj Predicted In 1892.

Mr. R. B. S. N. Cooper sends us the following extract which appeared in the "Times of India" of 16th February 1892:—

"A correspondent writes:—A Sanskrit Pandit brings to any notice as having a very singular interest and significance at the present moment of Imperial bereavement, a prophecy contained in a Sloka or verse of four lines, of one of the later name of "Puranas". The Puranas proper constitute the last great division of Hindoo sacred literature and eighteen of them are enumerated of which none however bears a date that can be precisely ascertained, it is probable that in their present form none of them are older than the ninth century of the Christian era; and it is equally probable that the period of their reduction extended over nearly a dozen centuries. In addition to the Purnas which thus form the ancient cannon, there are eighteen supplementary production known as "Upa Puranas", secondary Puranas, and even these do not complete the list of the treatise which claim to be in the list of Puranic Literature. Some of these indeed can fairly claim no higher antiquity than that of the 16th or 17th century.

In one of the late productions, but still old enough to antedate very considerably our occupation of any part of India and even the Honoverian accession to the throne of England, occurs the prophecy to which I have alluded. "One of the Slokas of this Puranas," or quasi—Puranas, "sets forth that in the reign of George V in the month of Agrahayam (December, January) on a particular day mentioned and in the middle of the day a proclaimation will be issued announcing the separation of India with Great Britain, or atleast such a modification of the existing relation as will represent a degree of independency of this country which may be practically conveyed by the expression of Indian Home Rule" (Quoted mine). The sorrowful event of yesterday (the death of the then Prince of Wales) has very unexpectedly made it possible and even natural that there may be George V in the direct succession to the British Throne. So that apart from the political association of the prophecy, there is little that stands in need of justification in the prediction itself which says in effect that" "after the Mahomedan rule shall be over a people of the Island of Gorandas or English will govern India and that in their line of sovereigns will arise one to be known by the style and title of George."

HORRORS OF EARTHQUAKE

—:o:—

Villages And Railway Stations Destroyed.

LONDON, March 9.

Belgrade.—Underground rumblings, the awesome crash of landslides and the spouting of great geysers of boiling water are among the terrifying features of the earth quake in Jugoslavia. The first severe shock was felt at 2|55 when many people of Strumnitza (not St. Rumnitza) were finishing their merry-making in cafes. Suddenly, lights failed and ceilings fell. Guests who were immediately bered, rushed in blackness of a rainy night to fields where they spent time huddled up till dawn. Mineral springs of Strumnitza which dried up have re-appeared through great cracks at Valandov ten miles distant. Still there is no telephone communication with Skoplje (Uskud), and consequently it is impossible to ascertain details of the catastrophe there.

It is officially announced that Government intends to meet all expenditure arising rom the earthquake. Subscriptions will not be raised nor will contributions be accepted from abroad.—Reuter.

VILLAGES AND RLY. STATIONS DESTROYED.

Cold and hunger are increasing suffering in the stricken region. It is confirmed that a number of houses have collapsed in Salonika. Many villages in south-east Jugoslavia have been destroyed. Those close to the Greek frontier have been the worst sufferers. A number of railway stations has been destroyed, the lines damaged and traffic stopped.

INSPECTION OF BOMBAY CORPS OF S. J. A BRIGADE

—:o:—

Governor's Tribute To Its Work

On Saturday evening, the annual inspection of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was made by the Governor of Bombay, in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

After the inspection of the Brigade, Dr. Nunan reviewing the work done during last year which was one of great anxiety and trouble specially due to political unrest. He noted with pride the testimony borne to the work of the Brigade by the authorities of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Congress Free Hospital, the Free Emergency Hospital and other institution in their letters to Mr. Panthaky. Continuing, he said: "The Jewish, the Hindu, the Cosmopolitan, the Radiant Club, Ahmedabad, the People's Union and the Parsi Nursing Divisions have, in the present unrest also given their voluntary services as often as practicable, in the service of their fellow-citizens. Most of these Divisions have been in existence for more than a decade and have made frequent appeals to the public for financial and other assistance. If they had received generous responses from the public, they could have provided better equipment and more satisfactory results.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

The presentation of awards was then made by the Governor. In the course of his address to the Brigade he said:—

"The figures that you have quoted in your Report for an eloquent testimony to the troblous times that we have gone through and to the splendid work that your Association has done for the benefit of the public. Truly both Government and the general public owe to all the officers concerned and to the rank and file of your Brigade a great debt of gratitude. Not only have you relieved the Police of much work which would otherwise fall on them, but you have done it by methods characterised by quietness, efficiency and devotion to duty which have won the admiration of all fair-minded citizens of Bombay. I can, indeed, fully endorse the claim made in the Report that this Brigade renders its services to all alike, irrespective of race, caste, creed or politics, and in this way you have fully proved yourself worthy of upholders of the proud motto of the Ordr of St. John.

I CONQUER WEAKNESS

I AM Nestle's Malted Milk. I will give strength to the weak, Impart vigour to the old, and build the young into fine and healthy men and women. I cannot fail to achieve my purpose, for I contain so many valuable strength-giving ingredients. Buy a bottle of me to-day.

NESTLE'S MALTED MILK

PREPARED IN AMERICA. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

FOR LIFE INSURANCE

Prefer Patronise ALWAYS SWADESHI SOUND

The ANDHRA INSURANCE CO. LD.

LOWEST PREMIUM REMARKABLE RETURNS

Rebate 2½ % on Yearly Premiums.

Bonus recently declared Rs. 10 per annum for each thousand Policy.

WANTED

Influential AGENTS every District. Liberal Terms.

Apply for Particulars to—

PANDYA & GANDHI

Harim Building, Church Gate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Chief Agents—Bombay Presidency.

Entirely SWADESHI

(After use)

By using Kerala Soap Institute's Toilet and Washing SOAPS made entirely by INDIANS under INDIAN Supervision at CALICUT, you can encourage the SWADESHI movement. The Soaps are purest in quality and are in no way inferior to foreign Soaps of the highest grade.

Sole Agents. P. MUNCHERJI & Co.,

19, Hamam Street BOMBAY 1.

TO MAKE

Your Life

Blessed with Health, Wealth and Prosperity go through

KAM SHASTRA

Sent GRATIS and Post FREE

VATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

THE Royal Yakuti

A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable-drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.
RAJKOT (Kathiawar)

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Indian Made CHINA CLAY JARS.

ACID JARS, Simple Jars, Students' Ink Bottles, etc. Fire Bricks, Fire Clay Goods of high grade can be had at moderate price.

Apply personally or write to:

M. JANARDAN & CO.,
KHATAV WADI,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC
Madan Manjari Pills

These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.

Price:—Per box of 40 Pills Re. 1.

Raman Vilasini Pills

These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain [illegible] Per box Re. 1.

Price:— [illegible] NARAYANJI RAJVAIDYA [illegible] KESHAVJI

Head Office:—JAMNAGAR (KATHIAWAR)

Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

Local Agent:—PERRY & Co., Grant Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND

(Established 1876.)

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort. Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,87,300.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GJAANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer

TILES AND MARBLE
MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
SAJAN & C.
FORT - BOMBAY

What the People say

REMINDER TO NATIONALIST CORPORATOR

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Yesterday night, under the auspices of the G Ward voters' association, a public meeting was held to protest against the proposal to present civic addresses to the outgoing and incoming Viceroys. While speaking on the main resolution of the meeting, Mr. Krishna Iyer said that, the organisers of the meeting had invited the six corporators representing G Ward. The audience was not surprised at the absence of Messrs. Andrade, Javle, Bilimoria and Meherbux. But the absence of Mr. Sahasrabudhe who entered the Corporation on the Congress ticket caused surprise. Was it not his duty to be present in the meeting and to listen to the sentiments of his voters?—Yours, etc.,

B. S. RAJADHYASHA.

Dadar, March 2.

CHURCHILL'S OUTBURST.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I request your goodself to publish the following in the interest of public:—I deeply grieved to see the way how Mr. Churchill, one of the able and responsible political leaders of Great Britain, goes on vilifying Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi, is not only the accredited leader of the Indian Nation, but he is universally acknowledged as one of the greatest men of the world, and to attack such a great man in this manner, he must be really a lunatic. I believe in honest criticism, not in personal insults. Mahatma Gandhi is quite able to defend himself, but what I think it would be below his dignity to answer such indecent and rubbish things. Those Englishmen must have heard it as a joke, but the sort of joke will cost them very, very dear. If Churchill has got the courage to speak the same rubbish before an Indian audience in India, I am quite sure, he will be turned out like a "Mad Mullah". It is quite true Mahatma Gandhi is a "half-naked fakir," but Churchill must be made to understand that he is not even fit to carry his sandal.—Yours, etc.,

"ANTHONY."

Mahim.

A SUGGESTION TO KATHIAWAD PRINCES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—When the princes are meeting together in Kathiawar for outlining a general scheme, the following suggestions will be useful and be beneficial for discussion.

There should be any uniform economic policy for Kathiawar. The local economics of a particular state should be subordinate to Kathiawar Economics. There is a very urgent need of establishing a "Kathiawar School of Economics." This school should be full of young and energetic graduates of Economics who should study the different economic problems. There should be an uniform political basis and a starting of an institution like Federation of Kathiawar Princes, will try to pressure internal peace and protect against external danger. The voice of this Federation will be seriously considered by the Central Executive at Delhi.

The people of the States should be given proper opportunities for deliberation purposes. They should also muster strong for demanding their just rights. This age and an age of national consciousness.—Yours, etc.,

B. B. KAPASI.

Dharangadhra, March 8.

THE RADIO RUMP.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—One often hears howls from the Broadcasting authorities to which Radio dealers join, that Broad-casting is not popular and the service is run at a huge loss.

The reason is not far to seek. What look at the way Radio dealers "encourage" the amateurs.

They charge Rs. 1 for 1s. with the exchange at practically 1/6 for such things as Radio magazines. For component parts say a cosser kit which retails in London for £6 odd is sold here for Rs. 135 odd by the Bombay Cosser stockists. From the retail London price the dealers get a minimum of 30 per cent. discount and working out the Rupee retail price it comes to Rs. 92 odd. So we see that the Radio Dealers sell a Rs 92 kit for Rs. 135, i.e., make a profit of Rs. 43 and a minimum of 30 per cent. dealers' discount.

From these two profits he has to pay the duty and other small charges.

So you see that any enthusiasm than an amateur may have of going in for radio is terribly damped by such profiteering.

In the old days every Tom, Dick and Harry if he was in the know got 25 per cent off, now instead of reducing the prices the dealers have combined to make the hard lot of the amateurs harder and only allow 10 per cent.

If the Government Broadcasting Service wants to become at all popular and pay for itself it should immediately put a stop to such a ramp on the part of the Radio Dealers.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. W.

STATES SUBJECTS' DEMAND

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At the abortive R. T. C. no influential delegate voiced the sentiments of the people of the States. If at all these sentiments were given even a passing reference it was done by Sjt. B. Das in the Legislative Assembly in his speech during the debate on R. T. C.

He hit nearest the mark when he said that British India would not consent to stagnate itself on account of any overzeal on its part of federating with autocratic princes. He also insisted that unless the grievances of the people of the States are attended to and redressed British India should not federate with the princes So far as I know, I believe this is the correct position and what the grievances of the people of the States are have been repeatedly enumerated by the leaders of the people of the States. Unless these are attended to, any federation scheme with the princes is bound to fail as the whole federation will not have been built on the mutual good will of the people of the States who after all have the greatest stake in any constitutional progress.

When a great scheme is being drafted, when a great stride in constitutional progress is being taken, I fail to understand why British India should observe an ostrich like attitude and attempt to persuade itself that everything is fair in the State of Denmark. That there is something rotten there, is a fact so obviously known and understood by each and every leader of British India that if matters are minced at the present stage of deliberations they reduce the scheme to a great farce. If either the princes or the leaders in British India think that seventy millions of people are going to take things lying down, and are to be made victims of and subservient to any autocracy they have committed a mistake of their lives and have greatly misread the lessons of the Present Fight for Freedom. The people of the States have not much property to lose and everything to gain; numbers of the States peoples have joined the ranks and files of the present fight as volunteers. Let it then not be supposed that on peace being signed they will return content to their unhappy homes to be tyrannised over by petty and spend thrift Princes.

In the light of World History a federation with people of British India on one side and seven hundred princes on the other side, built on the neglected or repeated claims of seventy millions of people has absolutely no chance of either succeeding or maturing. It at all it so does, it will ultimately lead to chaos and anarchy. Let not the lessons of the American Civil War be forgotten so soon.—Yours, etc.,

MANISHANKER SHAMJI TRIVEDI,
Gneeral Secretary,
All-India States Peoples Conference.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT AND NOBEL PRIZE FOR PEACE

A Suggestion.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—No one will doubt that the Gandhi-Irwin agreement just concluded will go down in history as one of the most momentous contributions to the cause of peace. The re-establishment of peaceful conditions in a country whose population amounts to one-fifth of humanity, which has for years been seething in latent discontent and which for some months past has been the arena of turmoil is a task of no mean magnitude. The world's thanks are due to the two God-fearing and peace-loving souls who strove day and night regardless of personal discomforts to attain this end. There cannot, to my mind, be a better way of the world's recognition of their services to the cause of peace—a goal which every nation of the world is striving to achieve—than to award to them the next Nobel Prize for peace, though personally neither of the two apostles possesses and such desire.

The intention of Alfred Nobel, who had a burning desire for peace cannot be better served than by such an award—going as it does to men, one of whom is well-known to be the greatest modern exponent of the creed of non-violence and is considered as one of the greatest living men to-day and the other as one of the greatest, most sympathetic and "human" Viceroys of India. I venture to hope that this humble suggestion will receive due consideration at the hands of the Nobel Committee as well as at the hands of those who will be called upon to suggest names for the award. I am sure the Gandhi-Irwin Pact is no less in importance to the cause of peace than the Kellog Pact which secured the Nobel Prize recently for its author. It may also be mentioned that Mahatmaji's name was freely mentioned sometime ago as a prospective recipient of the prize.—Yours, etc.

K. G. NATRAJU.

Aminabad Hotel, Lucknow,
March 7.

INCREASE IN RAILWAY FARES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In connection with the announcement as regards increase in the passengers railwaf fares and looking to the present state of all round depression in trade and heavy cut in the wages, I beg to say that the Railway Company is doing nothing less than inflicting an additional blow to those who have been so long travelling by rail and residing in the suburbs with a view to minimise the congestion in Bombay. A few years back, I recollect some public institutions had made a move that the Railway Companies should afford all facilities to the travelling public that they might go and reside in the suburbs and thus relieve the congestion in the city. Will those institutions come forward now and strongly protest against the proposed unjustified increase in the railway fares?

Sir, I call the proposed increase as unjustified so long as, we, passengers from the North of Borivli on the B. B. and C. I. Railway are concerned. The Railway Company may have electrified the lines but that is up to Borivli only and between Borivli and Virar though it is a local section the same old slow coaches are dragged to and fro by the old type steam engines. Furthermore the train service has been reduced and with the existing trains no passenger from north of Borivli can go to or return direct from south of Grant Road as he has to tranship either at Borivli, Bandra, Dadar or Grant Road and if he be with luggage or with family he is obliged to incur unneccessary cooly hire, etc., or miss the connecting train as interval between some such trains is only a minute These are the improvements and facilities" given by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to its daily local passengers on whom it now imposes a further taxation of Rs. 30 per cent.

I have, Sir, still some more remarks to make but I am afraid of space on your valued journal and only beg to say that the Railway Company may have incurred expenditure on the Bombay Central and at Church Gate and by electrification of about 20 miles of line but that does not justify the burden with which the Company is now going to saddle the poor travelling public in general and those from north of Borivli in particular.—Yours, etc.,

C. FONSECA.

THE WAY TO "PURNA SWARAJ".

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—After the publication, the other day, of the truce terms, some sections of the Indian opinion including individuals and associations are expressing their dissatisfaction at the result of Gandhi-Irwin negotiations. When men like Mr. W. T. Halai and some youth-leaguers come forward to denounce the truce terms one can be excused if one, with due apologies, gives them a bit of advice and says:—"All credit to ye, Heroes, but for God's sake, please keep your opinions to yourselves; you will do more good by keeping silence than by opening your mouth.' To these my dear brethren I just appeal, through your columns, to look at Mahatmaji's super-human sacrifice, his penance and devotion and his all-penetrating vision and to look at their own. If Mahatmaji could not lay down more honourable truce terms, it was certainly not his defect but it was because that we all could not pay enough price. Yet for what we have paid, Mahatmaji has, through his own power, achieved much, and if we but make good of the opportunities he has opened, and follow his advice of "Wait, watch, hope and pray" and I may add "follow in his foot steps" then he may yet achieve much more. We must study to understand him properly and act according to his correctly interpretated instructions and leave the results entirely to The Higher Power and next to that to Mahatmaji, who himself has said that the result is in God's hands, Are we not to understand him? In these times of full independence, everybody supposes that it is his right to express his opinion, but will it be too much to ask that one should think ten times before one gives expression to one's opinion on a subject far beyond one's grasp?

Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge,
March 7.

"PREMIUM ON SLUMDOM."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I very murh appreciate your following remarks in your editorial, regarding "Premium in Slumdom". So also it has to be proved to the average suburban resident that the electrification was resorted to meet his convenience. "If I remember rightly when the scheme of elecrification of local railways was launched it was held out that there would be a saving in the cost of transportation on the suburban section and might ultimately result in the decrease of local railway fares. It would be interesting to know whether there had been any saving to the G.I.P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways by the introduction of the electrification scheme taking into account the huge interest, depreciation and sinking fund charges. I think the ordinary suburban passengers would have too willingly forgone the luxury of electric train service and have been satisfied with the ordinary steam service if he had been assured that the charges for suburban traffic would be kept to the present level or lowered due to any saving in the interest charges, etc.

It would not be out of place to refer to the remarks of the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in his interview with Mr. Rau, the Financial Commissioner for Railways, on 30th May 1929 regarding the G. I. P. Kalyan power house: "There is another important point of view from which it may be advantageous to Government to review the enterprise of theirs in the light of the curtailment of capital expenditure on which the Honourable the Finance Member is so keen. We understand that this Power House which was estimated to cost Rs. 97 lakhs, has already cost more than Rs. 1-1/4 crores. It may go to a crore and a half and it is a matter for consideration whether Government of India would not prefer to the cheaper power available to them from the Tata Hydro Electric Group and stop this further capital expenditure." Mr. Rau, the Financial Commisioner, replied that the cost per unit was estimated to be .695 annas (The original estimate was .685 annas) falling to .617 annas with an increase of 30 per cent. consumption which was inspected within seven years as compared with Tata's fiat rate of .633 per unit. It was then quite clear that against a hypothetical decrease in future the Tata Power was cheaper in the beginning and would have been cheaper perhaps in the future. It is asking too much to believe that the steam generated electric energy could be cheaper than the Hydro Electric energy when a company like the Bombay Electric Supply Co. scrapped off its huge power plant worth lakhs of rupees in favour of Tata Hydro Electric energy. It would be interesting to test the figures regarding the cost per unit by an independent committee of experts. The interests of the tax-payer demand that such reckless capital expenditure should cease and give him the much-needed relief by saving in interest charges alone.—Yours, etc.,

41-Meadows Street, Fort,
Bombay, March 9.

R. T. MEHTA,
B.E. (Civil).

Experiments In Wave-Lengths

—:o:—

BOMBAY, March 10.

The world's most powerful wireless station at Rugby is at present making a fortnight's experiment of various wave-lengths, conveying Reuter's news to all corners of the Globe. This news is being received since the 2nd March at various centres, and a specimen thereof will be supplied to the Press daily henceforth till the end of the experiment.—A. P.

Rugby.—Lord Hardinge, a former Viceroy of India, reached Folkestone on Saturday from India, where he attended the inauguration of New Delhi. Asked whether he could make any statement on the Indian situation, he said that he considered that Lord Irwin had done remarkably well and had made the best possible arrangement.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, replying to several questions as to Government's plans for carrying on the work of the Round Table Conference, said it was hoped to make a statement on the subject very shortly.—Reuter.

IS REJUVENATION

possible without

Transfer of Monkey Glands into man's body?

The International Medical Science as well as Physicians and Researchers are seeking from the time immemorial the secret of remaining young and it is the ardent desire of mankind to remain young at any cost.

By the range of investigations on Hormon theorapy it is confirmed that the hormones of the sexual glands are capable of considerably improving the sexual, mental and other capacities of human body.

Prof. Voronoff, Specialist and Expert in the transfer of animal glands made experiments in Bombay but such operations are so expensive and risky that every one could not afford. At last this riddle has been solved and according to the opinion of the leading medical men and by experiments it is proved that the Hormone-Harmless preparations of Dr. Richard Weiss, Ph. D., M.A., F.C.S., (Edin.), Berlin, Germany.

"Viriline" (for men)

suffering from impotency, weakness, depression, nervousness, lassitude, insomnia, loss of appetite and general debility

and

"Fertiline" (for women)

suffering from sterility, Retard development, Apathy, Lassitude, Flabby figure, irregular menstruation and Leucorrhoea. are effective specifics for rejuvenation and to create a rejuvenating effect, the regain of a healthy and robust appearance. Men who have been losing weight and strength on account of their lost sexual vigour revive quickly, get elastic and soon regain their sexual instinct. Many women who had become old-looking and wearisome regain their bloom of youth and recover quickly in the joy of motherhood

Price Rs. 8 for 40 and Rs. 7 for 100 tablets.

CASANOVA CREAM.

A wonderful preparation for external use. The advantage of this cream is a prolonged action especially in the Ejaculation Praecox.

Price Rs. 2/8 per Tube sufficient for 30 to 40 applications

PANCRESAL (for Diabetes-Mellitus)

activated pancreas, Hormon tablets obtained by a Special process out of fresh pancreas. It reduces the excretion of sugar within 1—3 days and causes a decline in all.

METABOLIC DISORDER

all prominent medical men support. Have cured most acute cases of twenty years

Price Rs. 4 per bottle.

Do not waste money on old stock which loses efficacy. Buy directly

MADAN TRADING CO.

Viriline Depot, Indian Agency, Moolji Jetha Building, 1st Flat
185 Princess Street, : : : BOMBAY 1.

LIVING CELLS seen through microscope.

Weak cell, deficient in calcium. The nucleus is shrivelled up.

Strong cell, rich in calcium. Well-developed nucleus.

Build up a strong Constitution

The strengthening influence of Kalzana, the Calcium food, on the entire system is due to the fact that Kalzana provides every cell of your body with the *Calcium* (lime) it needs to keep it strong and healthy.

By taking alzana you will conquer all those forms of weakness, which are due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as:

GENERAL DEBILITY

Kalzana strengthens the cells of nerves, bones and blood—it increases your power of resistance against illness and fevers and has a remarkable tonic effect on your health.

WEAK TEETH

Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and prevents decay. Remember that your teeth are almost entirely built up of Calcium and any deficiency of Calcium in your body will bring about decay and weakness in your teeth.

WOMEN'S DISEASES

By strengthening the blood and nerves Kalzana regulates the functions peculiar to women. It relieves undue pains, conquers irritability and soon brings you back, to care-free health.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY:—

Congress House Re-opening ceremony: Procession 7-30 a.m.—9-30 a.m. Flag Hoisting.

Ladies' meeting, Jinnah House, 3-30 p.m.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, H. E. the Governor attending, Graham's Building, Fort, 3 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: No. 3 Field Company R.E., A.F.I. vs. Bandra Athletic Association 'A', 4-15 p.m., Bombay Police vs. Eastern Telegraph Recreation Club, 5-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1-15 p.m.—Gramophone Records.

7-0 p.m.—Students' Hour: Child Welfare by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas.

9-0 p.m.—Sunderbai's vocal music.

FRIDAY, March 13.—

S.S. "Rajputana" with English mails of February 26, due at 3 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 14:—

S.S. "Macedonia" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

3-ARTS CIRCLE:—The Circle will meet to-day (Thursday) at the Capitol at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Straits, China and Japan per s.s. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Friday, the 13th instant.

MEETING AT VADGADI.—There will be a public meeting under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee at Vadgadi to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S T). Speeches will be delivered on the Karachi Congress and the jail-returned satyagrahis will be congratulated.

"THE OFFICE SCANDAL."

—:o:—

AT THE PATHE.

Pathe Cinema have a special change of programme from Wednesday. The feature is: 'The Office Scandal' starring Phyllis Haver. It is an excellent story well reproduced.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, a public meeting of mill workers will be held to-night (Thursday) at 9 P.M. (S T) in the Nagoo Sayajee Wadi, De Lisle Road when Mr. G. L. Kandalkar will preside and speeches will be made in support of the Union.

DELHI AGREEMENT.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTY.

Under the joint auspices of the Committee of Action for Independence, the Young Patriots' League and the Swatantra Bharat Sabha, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S T) on Chowpatty Sands, to consider the Delhi Agreement in the light of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's speech and the manifesto recently issued by the Committee. Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. R. D. Baliwala, Tyab Shaikh, Sunder Kabadi, G. L. Kandalkar, Natu, Maniam and Dr. P.M. Shetty.

EX-JUSTICE KAJIJI IN SERIOUS ACCIDENT

—:o:—

Ex-Justice A. M. Kajiji was seriously injured in a motor accident that occured near Lohar Chawl, Bombay on Wednesday evening. Mr. Kajiji was seated in the rear of his car driven by his own chaeffur along Mangaldas Road towards Princes Street. At the junction of Lohar Chawl with Mangaldas Road a tram-car No. 1116 was proceeding and it appears Mr. Kajiji's car took a sudden turn to Lohar Chawl resulting in a collision with the car.

Mr. Kajiji received contused injuries on the head and other parts of the body and was immediately hurried to the G. T. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

The princess Street police are making inquiries as to the circumstances of the accident.

FUNERAL OF VOLUNTEER

—:o:—

RETURNED VISAPUR JAIL MAN DIES

Ganpat Shivappa, a volunteer recently returned from Visapur Jail died in the Free Emergency Hospital on Wednesday. The funeral will start to-day (Thursday) at 12 noon from the Hospital and will go to sonapur via Kalbadevi—Chira Bazaar.

ALL-INDIA-TRADE-UNION CONGRESS

A meeting of the Propaganda Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Tramwaymen's Union Office, Parel, Poibavdi, Bombay. All members of the committee are requested to attend in time.

YESTERDAY'S RACES AT MAHALAXMI

Pearl Wins Queensberry Handicap

Vanda Defeats Tangira Again

Yesterday's mid-week fixture attracted a moderate crowd. There were a few end of the season surprises but several well backed horses scored so that it could not have been an unprofitable day for most people.

Two objections and some interesting finishes were features of the afternoon's racing. Vanda repeated a recent winning success by taking the Foxhill Plate and strangely enough it was Tangira who gave her the most trouble.

Pearl who has obiously mended his manners credited Mr. H. A. Baig Mahomed with the Queensberry Handicap, Harrison who rode him to victory on a former occasion, was again in the saddle. Gallowglass might have been nearer the winner than third had his pilot not made so much use of him in the early stages. Backed down to short odds Eagle's Prey failed to figure as prominently as expected.

Mr. Avasia's Glen Gowan hoisted a winning flag in the March Plate wherein he had Southerner and Black Bess beaten. An objection against the winner for interference was over-ruled.

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's jacket was in the all important position in the Houghton Plate when Certainly accounted for Cruising and Morny.

It was fitting that Cardinal should Ind consolation the Bassein Plate. He owed his success to Obaid's vigorous handling and had Sarsam and Khumayssa fairly comfortably beaten in a fast run race.

Noori Sayid found her distance in the Bandra Plate and with Bhimrao astride took the honours from Orient and Prince Charlie.

Mr. Gem's Johnnie Walker earned another success when he took the Breeder's Plate for country-breds and kept the race in spite of an objection by the rider of Devaka. The son of Scyphius ran in the olours of Mr. Gem though he was sold to Mr. Eve before the race. Al Wali was an impressive winner of the Bunder Abbas Plate Division III and neither Hishan nor Blue Funnel were expected winners of the other division. They were just examples of those surprises which crop up at the end of a season.

THE BREEDERS PLATE.

Distance.—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A handicap for Indian horses in Class IV.

Mr. Eve's JOHNNIE WALKER 8-4, Brace 1

Mr. Yusuff Haroon's DEVAKA, 9-0, Bowley 2

Mr. T. Harrison's RAISINA 8-7, Harrison 3

Mr. D. W. Hencker's Sonny Boy 7-10, Haring 4

Not Run:—Grand Style 7-5.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths; 5 lengths; 8 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 31 4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 22 for win, and Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 16 for places

Second tote paid Rs. 12-8 for win, and Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9 for places.

Winner trained by Jennings.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE.—(Div. I.)

Distance.—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7lbs.

H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's HISHAN 8-13, Mussras Khan 1

Mr. H. M. Mahomed's BADRUZAMAN, 7-3, Mustapha Jamshir 2

Mr. M. B. Wacha's ISMAIN PASHA 7-10, Bala Bellai 3

Mr. T. D. Patel's Sharifiyah 8-10, Syed Ebrahim 4

Also Ran:—Jinny 8-11; Akra 8-10; Hamian 8-10; Bangalore 8-6 car. 8-8; Cable 8-6; Firsan 8-4; Bright Gold 8-4; Short Cut 8-4; Sama'an 8-4 car. 8-7, Red Stone, 8-0; Number One 7-8 car 7-13 and Abbas Khan 7-4.

Not Run:—Yusuf Beg 8-4; Misver 8-0; Naranji 7-10; and Munsoor 7-3.

Won by short head, 1-1|2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 38 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 419-8 for win, and Rs. 101-8, Rs. 47-8 and Rs. 41 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 271-8 for win, and Rs. 60-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE.—(Div. II.)

Distance.—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7 lbs.

Mr. Eve's BLUE FUNNEL 9-3, Khalil 1

Mr. H. A. Baigmahomed's STREPHON 8-13, A. T. Harrison .. 2

H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's BAJI, Hutchins .. 3

Mr. Kashkool Sulleman's Tourist 8-4, Obaid 4

Also Ran:—Nobility 8-3; Paris 8-13; Gold Flake 8-13; Shekib 8-13; Wadya Beg 8-13; Birbal 8-10; Sanjakdar 8-10; Elaine 8-10; Tabib 8-4; Maimu'a 8-4; Margil 8-4 car. 8-5; Hajib Beg 8-0; Rustom 7-8; Kummer 7-8; Shumsherjung 7-8 and Forhad 7-8.

All ran.

Won by 2 lengths, neck, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 36 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 378 for win, and Rs. 76, Rs. 38 and Rs. 24 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 152-8 for win, and Rs. 39, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 13 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE BUNDER ABBAS PLATE.—(Div. III.)

Distance.—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7lbs.

H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kalhapur's AL WALI 8-4, B. Rosen 1

Mr. Kuddur Abbas' WAZIR PASHA 8-10, Hutchins 2

Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's MINAM 8-4, T. Hill 3

Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Vershan 8-0, Brace 4

Also Ran:—Anchor 9-4; British Lion 9-3; Rolls Royce 9-3; Gentle Prince 8-13; Mizil Beg 8-11; Million Dollar 8-6; Bubullya 8-6; Sandown 8-4; Murat 8-4; Kashaf 8-4 and Mansur Pasha 7-8.

Not Run:—France 9-3; Mahsub 9-3; Orient 8-13; Badrani 8-13; Kasir 8-0 and Zahid 8-4.

Won by 5 lengths, head, short head.

Time.—1 min. 35 3-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 44-8 for win, and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 55 and Rs. 37 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 25-8 for win, and Rs. 9-8, Rs. 31 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE.

Distance.—1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in class III.

S S the Akkasaheb Maharaj's CERTAINLY 8-7, B. Rosen 1

Mr. A. D. Gordon's CRUISING 8-5, Scanlan 2

Mrs. J. Ruiz's MORNY 8-4, S. Black 3

Mr. Eve's Holstone 9-7,, Brace .. 4

Also Ran:—Chapatti 6-12, Nydia 7-1 car. 7-5; Denny 7-10; Anything; 7-6, and Friar Melody's Pride 7-4, car. 7-5.

All ran.

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time.—2 mins. 7 1-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 41 for win and Rs. 15-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 16-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 22 forwin, and Rs. 9, Rs. 9-8, and Rs. 9 for places.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

THE MARCH PLATE.

Distance.—7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in class III.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's GLEN GOWAN 8-13, A. Clarke 1

Mr. H. M. Thaddeus' SOUTHERNER 9-0, Scanlan 2

Mr. R. D. Rowlands' BLACK BESS 8-7, T. Hill 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Roi du Medoc 8-1, Brace 4

Also Ran:—Gadyach 9-0, Jayakumari 8-0; Some Lady 8-11; Rose of Persia 8-7; Captain Hardy 8-2; Sky Hawk 7-13; Sea Lore 7-12; Inquisitor 7-6; Four Square 7-11; Halim 7-11; Woven 7-5; and Sunnymova 7-4 car. 7-6.

Not Run:—Beresina, 8-13 and Morny 8-5.

Won by neck, head, 1|2 length.

Time.—1 min. 26 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 64-8 for win, and Rs. 25, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 33 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 42 for win, and Rs. 14, 12-8 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE BANDRA PLATE.

Distance about 1-1|2 miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7lbs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's NOORI SAYID 7-9, Bhimrao 1

Mr. A. Hoyt's ORIENT 8-8, M. Hoyt 2

Mr. P. B. Avasia's PRINCE CHARLIE 8-10, Clarke 3

Mr. A. M. Kairaz's Waalim 8-8 B. Rosen 4

Also Ran:—Arcadia 9-7, Yafar 9-2; Solange 8-9; Mint Master 8-9; Aman 8-8; Bulbul Hazar 8-8; Kurdi 8-8; Prince David 8-6; Hubayjan; 8-1; Electric 8-1 car. 8-2; Badee; 7-9 car. 7-11; and Regard 7-5; car. 7-6.

Not Run:—Tourist 8-3; Minam 7-9 and Mansur Pasha 6-13.

Won by neck, head, head.

Time.—2 mins. 57 1-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 29 for win and Rs. 15-8; Rs. 22 and Rs. 30-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 19 for win, and Rs. 9; Rs. 11 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by Shripati.

THE QUEENSBURY HANDICAP.

Distance:—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs 1,250; third, Rs. 750 A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr. H. A. Baigmahomed's PEARL 8-4, Harrison 1

Mr. Eye's GALLANT GAEL, 7-13, McQuade 2

Messrs. G. McElligot and E. S. Godfrey's GALLOWGLASS 8-5, Whiteside 3

Mr. C. J. H. Bolton's Palm Leaf 8-11, Scanlan 4

Also Ran:—Flying Essex 9-0; Pencedor 8-13; French Briar 8-12; Frater 8-11, Restoration 8-1; Phare 8-10; Romanesco 8-7; Eagle's Prey 8-3; Gamvros 8-1; and Asterisk 7-13.

All Ran.

Won by 3|4 length, neck, 1-1|2 length.

Time:—1 min. 39 1-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 81 for win, and Rs. 32; Rs. 116-8 and Rs. 28-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 42 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 44-8 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

THE FOXHILL PLATE.

Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in class II.

Mr. J. Reynold's VANDA 8-3, Brace 1

H. H. Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's TANGIRA 8-3, Harrison 2

Mr. S. Ebrahim's NIX 7-3, B. Rosen 3

Mrs. Pine's Shining Star 7-4, Behsman 4

Not Run:—Tales of Essex 8-11; and Pearl 7-12.

Won by by 1 length, 1|2 length, 1|2 length.

Time:—1 min. 13 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 37-8 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 18-8 for win, and Rs. 7-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 11-8. for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.

Distance.—1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's CARDINAL 8-12, Obaid 1

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SARSAM, 8-1, Scanlan 2

The Chief of Miraj, Junior's KHUMAYSSA, 7-7, Harding .. 3

Messrs. M. M. Talib and Elias Samarji's Walida 8-0, Thompson 4

All ran.

Won by 1|2 length, neck, 2-1|2 lengths.

Time:—2 mins, 18 3|4 secs.

Favourite:—Moofid.

Winner trained by Faraj bin Ameer.

ON THE EVE OF DISBANDING OF VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

Mr. A. S. Mitha's Appeal For Their Employment.

Mr. Abdul Rehman Suleman Mitha writes:—

The question of disbanding the Congress volunteers is under the consideration of the Executive. In case it is decided, in the spirit of the truce, to disband them temporarily, I would like to appeal, through the columns of your paper, to the millowners, merchants and all sympathisers to arrange for their employment in Indian concerns, mills, etc. I need not reiterate here the noble work of this band of brave young men. Every one knows that but for these Congress volunteers, the name and fame of the Indian National Congress would not have travelled from one end of the world to the other.

Many of these young men left their homes at the call of the country and all that was near and dear to them. So, in the fitness of things, their future should be a matter of great concern to the Congress and the public."

SEASON TICKETS FOUND.

Season Ticket No. 7437 of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, issued for three months ending 1-5-31 for use between Church Gate and Matunga Road is found. The owner may now go and take its delivery from N. P. Sankaran No. 26 Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, G. I. P. Bombay.

Mr. Krishnaji Dhundiraj Bam (Harmonium Master, 50 Khattar lane, Bombay, 4) informs:—I have found a Railway Season ticket (Quarterly, for V. T. and Andheri) contained in a leather pocket in the train of the Harbour Branch while going to Thana on the 9th inst. The owner should see me in person to the above address.

A PRAYER TO VICEROY FOR MERCY.

By Hari Kishen's Father.

LAHORE, March 10.

It is understood that Hari Kishen's father has submitted a petition to H. E. the Governor praying for mercy to his son, who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge for the murder of Inspector Chanan Singh and attempting to shoot the Governor on Convocation day. Hari Kishen's conviction was recently confirmed by the High Court.—A. P.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO VICEROY

—:o:—

Will They Vote Or No ?

Will the city fathers vote an address to the Viceroy? To-day's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will probably decide this question. Sir Byramjee Jijeebhoy's notice motion to vote a civic address to Lord Irwin which is on the February Agenda is likely to come up before the Corporation, to-day (Thursday).

It is also probable that Mr. Hirjibehedin's counter proposal to vote an address to Mahatma Gandhi may also be considered at the same time.

B. P. C. C. NEW ELECTION

—:o:—

(BY P. R. LELE, ex-Vice-President, B. P. C. C.)

I read an intriguing announcement in to-day's "Chronicle" under the heading "B. P. C. C. New Elections", issued by "The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee." I fail to see who these gentlemen are, Mr. Abid Ali and another, or Mr. Nagindas Master's secretaries, or Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas's secretaries. I find in the business proposed for to-morrow's meeting no reference to new elections. "Some sort of provisional working arrangement will have to be made" is what the announcement says. In other newspapers it has also been announced that it will be a meeting for fraternal greetings. The meeting is proposed to be made up of "all members of the B. P. C. C. who had officiated." This sort of conglomeration is to consider the question, what sort of provisional working arrangement shall be made. I cannot understand how such a meeting can make any arrangement. The conveners may have the best possible intentions but good intentions alone cannot make a thing correct. Really a fraternal meeting and a plenary meeting ought not to be confounded with each other. The two meetings ought to be separately held.

It ought then to be seen that some constituted body meets for transacting the business of considering what working arrangement should be made provisionally. One B. P. C. C. to be composed of not more than seventy-five members can at any time function. Any other body would be a well-meaning public meeting, which cannot have constitutional authority.

I remember to have read in the papers of 13th October 1930, on which date I was transferred from Arthur Road Jail to Nasik Road Central Prison, that a meeting of the B. P. C. C. was held on 12th October with Mr. Nagindas Master as President, which was adjourned "sine die" after certain resolutions were adopted. One of the resolutions pertained to the composition and powers of a body commonly called "War Council." The latest "War Council," of which Mr. Furshottam Tricumdas is President, ought to call that adjourned meeting and hand over charge to it, after which that meeting may transact such business as it pleases or may immediately dissolve itself. It may pass a resolution that it gives all powers during the transitional period to Mr. Nariman, who should issue instructions to the District Congress Committees to elect their representatives to the B. P. C. C. as early as possible. That will be the correct method.

If this course be found inconvenient, an ordinance may be secured from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru abrogating the constitution for a specified period, during which Mr. Nariman be empowered to exercise all powers of the B. P. C. C. and be also authorised and directed to get the District Congress Committees to elect members to the B. P. C. C. Frank autocracy is always a convenient remedy against constitutional doubts and is always a more straightforward course than any other.

A personal note is necessary before concluding this. I was not a member of the B. P. C. C. as it was composed on 12th October 1930, since I was sentenced to five months' imprisonment on 2nd September, while I was a member of the B. P. C. C. as it was constituted the day on which Mr. Nariman's "War Council" was arrested, so that it is not my personal interest that prompts me to lay down the propositions I have laid down. Secondly, I do not like to attend a meeting wherein two quite different purposes are mixed up and, therefore, though I should like to make it publicly known that I dissociate myself from such a meeting by not attending it.

It is possible this may evoke a rejoinder and, therefore, I state that an anonymous rejoinder or attack will not receive my attention.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on March 10 and is due to arrive at daylight on March 14.

The Chronoluxe"
WATCH Co
Extra-Superior
Keyless Lever Watch
Very precise time-keeper
FITTED with a movement capable of meticulous accuracy, the 'CHRONOLUXE' Keyless Lever Watch—elegant and beautifully finished—is in the very front rank of wrist watch design.
In all its details, whether of movement, case or dial, the highest standard of workmanship is apparent. The materials used are the very finest money can buy.
Although carrying a gold double-dome case, which gives special protection to the movement, the 'Chronoluxe' is an exceedingly neat little watch, which lies flat and snug on the wrist.
The 'CHRONOLUXE' 18-ct. Gold
Rs. 100:
Radium figures and hands
Rs. 3 extra.
FLAT SHAPE
18 JEWELS
BREGUET HAIR SPRING
GOLD DOUBLE DOME
OUR LARGE CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST
WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA

DAVAR'S COLLEGE EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following students of Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, have been declared successful as having completed the Final Examination of the Incorporated Secretaries' Association of London, held in December, 1930:—

Laxmidas Ramji Damania, Chandulal Prabhashanker Doshi, Bhagwan Das Gargiya, Phiroz Pestonshaw Ginwalla, Hormasji Jamasji Irani, Miss Banoo B. Hirji Khoorshid and Atmaram Sadashiv Sidhaye.

Mr. Bhatt, Prabhashanker Ramchandra has passed and secured exemption in seven out of eight subjects, having to re-appear only in Advanced Book-Keeping.

It may be mentioned that Miss Banoo B. Hirji Khoorshid who passed the Final, is the first Indian Lady student to pass this Examination. The other remarkable fact is that all students of the College were successful in the Final except one, who is also declared successful in certain subjects.

The following students have been declared successful in this Intermediate Examination also:—

Prithi Nath Chadha, Joseph Anthony Gracias, C. Shiva Nair, and Medepalli Ananta Rao (ex-student).

MID WEEK CHANGE AT CAPITOL.

—:o:—

The Management of the Capitol announce a change in pictures to-day. They are screening to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday), "The Faithless Three" Metro Goldwyn Mayer's most sensational, thrilling mystery picture. The picture stars Leatrice Joy and Betty Bronson and is directed by Monta Bell. Next Saturday the attraction here is William Haines' "The Girl Said No", the funniest all-talking comedy of business life.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

A meeting of the Parel Workshopmen was held at Tiffin Shed Parel, when Mr. R. A. Khedgiker presided. Messrs. Bhayyaji and Choudhery addressed the meeting and explained them fully the reasons behind this so-called retrenchment. They asked the workers to keep themselves in readiness for the next General Strike in case the All-India Railwaymen's Federation declared the same.

WANTED

Agents and Canvassers

On Rupees Fifty per month with Commission and Cash Bonus for securing Life Insurance business. Best chance for spare time workers. Special terms for Chief Agents. Apply or see personally, to Mr. T. S. RAO, C/o Mack & Co., 132, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, The U. K. Insurance Co. Ltd., Dharwar.

Jhansiwalla

FAMOUS RAJYA ASTROLOGER.

Pandit LEKRAMJI (of Bhragoo Samhita) has come to Bombay for a short period. He prepares a person's horoscope simply by reading the signs on the palm and foretells events of the whole life (past, present and future) most accurately satisfaction guaranteed. Scores of testimonials from Rajas and ruling princes. Consultation hours, 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and 2 to 6 P.M. at Madhavbag Dharamshala, C. P. Tank, Bombay 4.

Latest Cottor Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, March 11.

Previous Closing Rate	11.18
To-day's Opening Rate	11.16
Difference	—.02
To-day-s closing rate	11.06
Difference	—.12

Broach expectation A.-M. Rs. 204

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Liverpool, March 11.

Previous Closing Rate	5.94
To-day's Opening Rate	5.91
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	5.88
Difference	—.06

Platinum
Pure
96%
(Supplied in plate and wire)
Protect your Jewels by setting them in this richest and strongest metals.
Enquire at:—
Batliboi & Co.,
Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

PILES
CURED IN 7 DAYS.
No operation, no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 pessaries of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.
AGURINE DEPOT,
KARACHI.

MARBLE and TILES
Available in
SEVERAL DESIGNS
with
RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

100% INDIAN SILKS!!!
FOR:—
SUITINGS.
SHIRTINGS
& SAREES.
Indian Silk & Tussore House.
DWARKADAS MANSIONS,
SANDHURST ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

The "Bombay Chronicle" SPECIAL NUMBER, which was intended to be published on 22nd instant, will be published on 29th inst.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Press.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1931.

DILATORY TACTICS.

The explanations given by the supporters of the Conservative Party of Mr. Baldwin's decision to boycott the Round Table Conference in India are tortuous and anything but convincing. The text of the Conservative India Committee's resolution on Mr. Baldwin's decision runs as follows: "The Committee welcome the decision of Mr. Baldwin that the Conservative Party cannot be represented at any further Round Table Conference to be held in India as now foreshadowed by His Majesty's Government." We are now told by the apologists of the decision that the really significant words in the resolution are "in India," that the Conservative Party does not boycott the R. T. Conference altogether but objects to the procedure of the Conference as now foreshadowed by the Government and in particular to the Conference being held in India. It is difficult to believe that the objection to participating in the Conference in India is on the score of prestige. It is "unofficially suggested" that "the Conservatives are determined to conduct any further bargaining with India through the Imperial Parliament and the responsible Government in London and not in India over the heads of both these authorities." But at the same time an "authoritative statement" shows that the Party is quite prepared to bargain with India in India over the heads of both the above authorities "in due course" but not now as the present time "is the worst possible for such a Conference."

What the Conservatives are driving at is perhaps clearer from the following: "Conservatives think that the Government should first make inquiries by means of quiet informal individual talks and not by a resounding Conference. The forthcoming Conference should not merely be used by the Extremists to wipe out the safeguards of which so much was made at the Conference in London." In plain words all this explanation means that the Conservatives would not commit themselves to anything till the last moment or even risk any committal action on their part but at the same time want Congressmen, already committed to participation in the Conference, to be further committed in informal talks to the acceptance of all or many of the safeguards suggested in London. Having got the minimum demands of the Congress, the Conservatives will then try to beat down the minimum. Secondly, the Conservatives are practising delaying tactics because they fondly believe that, the civil disobedience campaign being suspended, the longer the period of suspension, the more complete will be the loss of the momentum gained by the general campaign and harder will it be for Congress to resume it if it is found necessary to resume it.

It is clear that Mr. Baldwin has completely surrendered to the Tory campaign in Britain which Mr. Fenner Brockway describes in some detail in an article published elsewhere in to-day's issue. To us the question of questions is what the Congress should do to face the dangers created by that campaign in general and Mr. Baldwin's conduct in particular. We note that Mahatma Gandhi is not surprised at Mr. Baldwin's statement. With his characteristic transparent sincerity he even welcomes the statement as clarifying the situation and acquainting Congressmen with the forces that may be arrayed against them. He would not allow one Party, a non-Indian one, to wreck the truce or the Round Table Conference to which he has pledged himself to give an honest chance. He has noted the Tory alarm at the Congress insistence that only such safeguards will be accepted by it as are proved to be in the interests of India. But he warns all concerned that the Congress "will look with grave suspicion upon any dilatory tactics." This is a warning as much to the Labour Government as to the Conservative Party. And the warning is necessary. If because of any difficulties created by Mr. Baldwin or for other reasons the Labour Government indefinitely postpones the next stages of the Conference, the Congress will find it hard to reconcile such an attitude with the obligations of the truce. However, it is not enough for the Congress to warn Britain against dilatory tactics. The Congress should be fully prepared for action at any time, as dilatory tactics may continue or action may be forced upon it by other circumstances. Else, the truce may turn out to be a trap for the Congress.

UNABLE TO REPLY !

—:o:—

Moving a token cut of Rs. 100 in the Home Department grant, Mr. Jog pleaded strongly in the Bombay Legislative Council for the release of the Sholapur Martial Law prisoners. He reminded the Home Member that he should act up to the policy of "Forgive and forget" he had preached when speaking on Mr. Kale's motion congratulating the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi on the conclusion of the truce. Sir Earnest Hotson's reply to this modest request was, to say the least, provocative and uncharitable. He expressed his inability to vouchsafe any reply "as no argument had been advanced by the mover." What better argument did the Home Member want than the just and humanitarian argument advanced by the mover that when persons convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement were released under the Truce, the Sholapur Martial Law prisoners, who after all are guilty only of technical offences and who cannot be said to have been able to secure adequate defence for themselves during the Martial Law regime should come under the general amnesty? So should persons convicted under Section 124A during the Civil Disobedience campaign. Yet Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan is not yet released and for some mysterious reason Mr. H. D. Rajah is still detained in jail. It only shows the hostility of the bureaucracy towards the Truce.

A LESSON FROM JAVA.

The All-Asia Conference was not, by any chance, without its instructive excitements. The awakened womanhood of Asia has not, evidently, remained as inarticulate, passive and dependant as it is fondly imagined to be outside Asia. The following letter from a Javanese delegate to the Conference, published in the "Tribune" of Lahore registers a spirited and timely protest. She says:

"Sir—My country Indonesia (Java) was not represented on the All-Asian Women Conference. It is, therefore, my duty to explain the reason why no representative from my country took part in the Conference.

The women of Indonesia (Java) wanted to participate in the deliberations of the Conference. So I made the very long journey of a fortnight to Lahore to represent my sisters of Indonesia here. But I extremely regret it was impossible for me to actually join the Conference because of several reasons. All activities of the national associations in my country are based on the self-help system. And as I have seen that many English ladies are members of the Reception Committee, even more than that, the idea originated with Mrs. Cousins—a non-Asian lady—I was sorry to retire as a delegate of Indonesia (Java).

Asia and the Asians must give evidence of being capable of organizing such functions without getting any lead or help from Europe or the European.—Yours, etc. Sunaryati."

May one now hope that the awakened womanhood of India will learn the lesson of self-reliance from Java? It must now insist on, nay, demand the initiative in all enterprises of national importance in all plans and programmes for the advancement of art, education and culture. Nothing truly national, truly Indian, truly Asian could be and should be done any longer second-hand.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

"The Government of India must respond to the public call for economy," says the "Times of India". Bori Bunder demands a "cutting" response and Sir George Schuster thinks it the hardest cut of all!

* * * *

Haji Mir Mahomed Balooch adumbrated a scheme of inviting applications for Bombay Ministry on grounds of economy. I would suggest the system "sealed tenders" for the whole Executive Council including the Ministers. I am sure that quotations for the "steel-frame" can be had for half the price.

* * * * *

Gandhiji has termed the Congress volunteers as superior to the I.C.S. Surely this is not an exaggeration. They have been cent per cent Indians ever-civil and always serving. Many of them have been "unknown warriors" and it is but meet that the country should exhibit the "Lest we forget" spirit.

* * * * *

The "Evening News" of India with ill-conealed glee announces 'Congress volunteers get the sack". Evidently their wearing of the Gandhi-caps at a provocative angle has upset Bori Bunder. Anyhow, the question of "sack" does not arise, as these humbe servants of India never joined the Congress civil service regulations. They can parade round about Bori Bunder with heads erect as the soldiers who wrought for the freedom of this country.

* * * * *

Now that the exigencies of the situation necessitate their temporary disbandment, the Congress authorities and the public will be well advised to consider their future. A country which was worth-sacrificing for, is certainly worthy to live in. Let us not be charged with niggardliness in dealing with those who stood by us through thick and thin.

* * * * *

Conservative circles put in a laboured apologia that Mr. Baldwin's backsliding is only a change of procedure and not a change in policy. But no camouflage can hide this fundamental change in principle, policy and procedure. Mahatmaji welcomes it in toto. The country equally heaves a sign of relief at the voluntary riddance of "Sindbad's old man of the sea" from the Round Table.

* * * *

"Companionate marriage in a University is far better than living in lonely flats" says an Oxford blue-stocking. It is time that the Oxford University changed its curriculum and included trial marriages for its alumni.

Earl Winterton has a novel way of "filling in the picture" of the Indian Constitution. He says that Mr. Churchill is on the right of the road and the Government of India is—too much on the left, while his Lordship prefers the middle of the road. But in this Wintertonion dispensation, India is nowhere in the picture of the Indian Constitution.

—K. A. C.

AN APPEAL TO THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

—:o:—

(By S. Muthuswami, late of the 63rd Palamcottah, Light Infantry).

You are all brave men. Your love of the motherland is beyond dispute. You certainly rank as patriots of the first order. Of course you do not honestly believe in the non-violent creed of the Congress but instead hope to bring about the freedom of the land by resorting to all kinds of methods. For your goal, your idea and your ambition is the attainment of Purna Swaraj at the quickest opportunity. In fact you thirst for it and are prepared to sacrifice the most precious and dearest thing in you towards its achievement never caring a farthing for name, fame or glory. It is impossible to imagine that any one in this land of ours can at any time discredit the earnestness, enthusiasm and impatience that animate every action of yours. If it is a war in the real sense of the term, with no qualification of non-violence, every one of you will rush to take your place in the front ranks of the army. You neither desire to be applauded nor take pride in being battered, for you love to serve and, if need be, even die in the redemption of your land.

Like me most of you feel upset at the kind of pact—provisional though it be—Gandhiji entered into with the Viceroy. In our attachment to those brave and dear comrades, Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Raj Guru including the Bengal detenues, the Meerut prisoners and innumerable others who are still to undergo the rigours of prison life in spite of Gandhiji's calling off of the civil disobedience movement, it appears to us to be another Himalayan blunder committed by Gandhiji. We are not prepared to forgive him for betraying our comrades in the manner he had done. We don't hesitate to cry him down for this wanton negligence. We are told that by our future conduct and action we would still be able to set these heroes free. We dismiss this excuse as a mere shibboleth and decide to go our own way, come what may.

But my beloved brothers of the revolutionary party, I wish you to believe that there is at least some little truth in the explanation submitted to us. I would beg of you to grant that honest Gandhiji is and has been honest at all times. He is sincerely of opinion that those of us who out of conviction are not able to subscribe to the creed of non-violence would only be patient and give him a guarantee that we will stay our hands off violence once for all and permanently and undertake to faithfully and steadfastly endeavour to keep the promise, no matter whatever the circumstances, then it may be quite possible to save the lives of heroes. Mad as we are to have them in our midst safe and secure and madder still to see the dawn of a free, glorious, happy and independent India, I would earnestly implore every member of the revolutionary party to suspend all his activities at once and surrender himself into the hands of Gandhiji for orders. Personally I am happy to announce that Gandhiji promises to get us Purna Swaraj within the maximum period of five years—no bluff this time mind you—provided we give him the guarantee that we will not resort to any kind of violence during this period. Therefore, I once again appeal to my brothers of the revolutionary party to give Gandhiji a fair chance.

ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN.

PART PLAYED BY SOME OFFICIALS IN INDIA

(BY A. FENNER BROCKWAY).

(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

As I write the result of the negotiations between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi are still uncertain. They appear to be taking a more hopeful direction, than the supporters of the Congress in England had first thought possible. We desire more than anything else that there should be a settlement of the Indian political problem without further suffering and conflict, and we know that Mr. Gandhi will not reach an agreement unless he feels that there has been a "real change of heart" in the British attitude, and that "the substance of independence" is within reach.

I am certainly not going to write one word which will damp down the hopes of agreement.

AS IMPERIALIST AS EVER.

At the same time the Indian people should understand the developments which are taking place here. The British "interests" in India are working might and main to prevent any development of British policy making Indian self-government a reality. Mr. Churchill is delivering contemptible speeches which certainly outrage the thought and feeling of decent British people who are concerned about India. I am glad that Mr. Baldwin, as well as Sir Samuel Hoare and Major Oliver Stanley, who were the Conservative representatives at the Round Table Conference, share this disgust. Mr. Churchill has been excluded from the Conservative "Shadow Cabinet" because of his attitude. But this does not mean that Mr. Churchill's voice is that of an isolated politician crying in the wilderness. Indeed, he has very strong support in his own Party, and in the Conservative press. When Mr. Churchill speaks on India in the House of Commons the cheers ring out loud and long and challenging from the Consevative backbenches. The powerful Rothermere and Beaverbrook Press is supporting him enthusiastically, and even the more official Conservative newspapers are not hiding their sympathy. In the absence of Mr. Baldwin Mr. Churchill has now succeeded in getting the National Council of the Conservative Party to go a long way in his direction, and the Conservatives are officially asking for an early date to discuss the Indian situation, with a view to insisting upon adequate safeguards to British interests in India. Mr. Baldwin may begin to recognise Indian self-government as inevitable, but the mass of his Party is as Imperialist as ever.

OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA.

Members of Parliament are receiving a steady pressure from all kinds of organisations in defence of British interests in India. This morning's post brings me a communication from one such organisation, enclosing extracts from letters from English residents in India, with the object of proving that everything is quite happy and contented in your country. The wife of an official holding a high post in the United Provinces writes, for instance:—

"Travelling round as we have to from place to place we realise there is no unrest, and the whole countryside is peaceful and devoted to the English. Loyal people out here are heart-broken at the turn of events and think the English at Home quite mad to listen to a handful of lawyers and paid agitators. The point is that India is getting good and just government at present, and they will not get it under the future regime, they will fight like tiger cats, and the poor people will be made to suffer for their mistakes....."

A second letter comes from an officer in a camp and urges that the Government should put all the Congress leaders back into gaol if the Civil Disobedience Campaign is not called off, but confesses that he doesn't expect much sense "out of Irwin and Government," but pays a high tribute to the gallantry of the Indian police and adds that "it will be Hades seeing them go to pieces under a Swarajist Minister." I don't know whether any of my fellow-members of Parliament will be impressed by such communications. The die-hard Tories may believe that they correctly reflect the situation in India, but the Round Table Conference has, at least, had the value of making most of our politicians

(Continued on Page 11.)

WHO CREATES WAR?

TAKE LESSONS FROM PAST EXPERIENCE EVERYWHERE

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL.)

At the time when a united front is most desirable against a common opponent for the achievement of freedom in the life of a nation, it is most opportune to consider why the warring parties attack each other and whether it is not possible for them to agree on the common objective of freedom for all. Either party blames the other on the basis of class interest and the representatives of the privileged classes always lay blame at the door of the representatives of the masses that the latter are creating class war. The Self-Government that is claimed by one party is a Government which will be acceptable to Princes: Landlords, Capitalists, Peasants as well as Workers. This party refuses to recognise the conflict of interest between the classes named above and fails to realise that the properiied classes will be the natural ally of the foreign Imperialist, as their number is small and their interests can only be preserved in alliance with the Foreign Power that has the control of the Military and Police Forces as well as the administration of the existing Government. The Labour leaders clearly see this implication of a Dominion Status under foreign control with safeguards in the transition period to protect the existing interests of foreign capitalists as well as the minority classes in possession of the privileges and property. The mass leaders aim therefore at a classless State so that all class war may stop and even wars with foreign countries may be totally eliminated from the face of the earth.

COMMON AIM.

Mistakes that have been committed in the history of any other country in the world need not be repeated and the process of evolution need not run along the same groove as experiences gained by mankind elsewhere can be made the basis of additional knowledge and tactics in other parts of the world, leaders of thought and action whose one desire is to benefit mankind by having freedom for all will not desire the rule of any particular class or classes. They will have nothing to do with any of the older forms of State where pelf, power and prestige become the privileges of a single monarch or a landed aristocracy or the rich owners of capital nor will they desire the dictatorship of a proletariat if the other classes together with the lower middle class citizens as well as the peasants realise the benefits of a Classless State. Those who speak for unity against a common foreign foe do so on the ground that the peasants and the middle-classes do not desire anything in the nature of a Classless State but are quite content to be exploited by their own people in preference to the exploitation by the foreigner. The Labour leaders contend that such a reading of the situation is not correct and in any event the party of National Unity have failed to bring it to the notice of the privileged as well as the exploited classes through years of khadi work and Bhajan Mandalis that the real causes that continue the class war are created by nobody except the class interests themselves. The conflict of class interest has been there for centuries in a mild form and is only accentuated in the last century of machinery production by the accumulation of the surplus value created by the many concentrating under the aegis of bad and unjust laws into the hands of a few who become richer and richer.

DIFFERENCE IN TACTICS.

The exploited class may not have been conscious of this process in the earlier stages of development but it is idle to suggest that because they are not organised to make their voice heard, they are not becoming conscious of the accentuated pace of exploitation. The Labour leaders are only organising these mass forces to shorten the future struggle and eliminate the

(Continued on Page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Mismanagement In Army.

Tre Government of India suffered another much-deserved defeat in the Assembly on Tuesday, when a token cut in Army Estimates was carried by 66 votes against 43. The cut was moved chiefly as a protest against the unconscionably high expenditure of the Army Department and the slow pace of Indianisation of the Army. It was moved by a Muslim member and supported by several other Muslim members. The alien bureaucracy is now a setting sun. Even Mr. Arthur Moore, who supported Government, felt constrained to observe that the Military expenditure was "breaking our backs" and "we are not getting value for our money." The point was developed more fully and plainly by Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar in a powerful speech. He condemned the "mismanagement" of Army funds quoting the Report of the Military Accounts Committee itself and held out the threat that the Assembly would not vote extra taxation and that Government must meet their deficit mainly by cutting down the Military Budget. Extravagance in the Army is bound to continue until the Army is completely Indianised and brought fully under Legislative control.

Indianisation.

The snail's pace of Indianisation of the Army was also severely condemned by the Indian speakers. With regard to the contemptible doubt expressed by some as to whether rapid Indianisation would maintain the confidence of the sepoys, Mr. Mudaliar indignantly warned Government: "You are practically carrying on agitation and sowing the seeds of discord between sepoys and their future officers. It is not fair to the scheme of Indianisation or to the Indian sepoy." As everywhere else in the world, the sepoy would have more rather than less confidence in an officer of his own nationality. As regards British soldiers, too, if they are true to their salt, there is no reason why, as Miam Shah Nawaz said, Indian officers should not command them. As regards Government's announcement that they hoped to establish an Indian Sandhurst by 1932, while we understand the value of such an announcement during the Budget debate, we shall suspend our congratulations till the announcement shall have taken effect.

Land Revenue Suspension.

The Bombay Government's communique on the suspension of land revenue this year is much belated and otherwise not quite satisfactory. It is not clear enough as a whole; and where it is clear, it does not go far enough in giving relief. The clearest part of it states: "In no case should more than one year's assessment be levied this year throughout the Presidency proper and that consequently all suspended arrears which are due for collection should be re-suspended." So far as we understand this sentence, it is open to Government to recover this year either the whole revenue for this year or arrears for one part-year, but not both. If this interpretation is right, the decision must still mean hardship to many ryots. For those who were compelled to run into arrears in the past can hardly be expected to save any margin this year for revenue. The other parts of the communique are not more clear. We fear that much of the obscurity is due to an attempt to disguise the inadequacy of the concessions granted.

Give Indians A Chance.

Applications for the post of a Station Officer in the Fire Brigade Department of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are invited by the Municipal Commissioner through a recent public advertisement. We hope the claim of Indian aspirants to the post will be specially considered as the selection of an Indian will be in conformity with the principle of Indianisation of a Department which is at present largely manned by non-Indians in the higher posts. When the question of Indianisation came up before the Corporation last year, it will be recalled that, the Municipal Commissioner gave an assurance that it will not be neglected.

Very Inconvenient.

General Groener, the German Minister of Defence, in a speech in the Reichstag, pointed out that the French Army was the strongest and the best prepared war instrument in the world, a statement which French politicians of the Right and their Press will not deny as they have steadily pleaded for making land armaments in France the strongest in the world. But they will find it very inconvenient to answer the just demand of the German Minister that when his country has been forced to suffer reduction in armaments unprecedented in history, it was entitled to ask that other Powers should also disarm as stipulated in the Treaty of Versailles. This is precisely what France does not want to do, nor do the Powers of the "Little Entente" whom France considers her proteges.

Increased Income-Tax Proposals

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY

All Taxes Are Morally Wrong Says Schuster

NEW DELHI, March 11.

When the Legislative Assembly met to-day, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, answered questions on behalf of Sir Fazli Hussain, who was absent owing to the receipt of the sad news of his son's death in England. There was general regret at this news and members expressed their sympathy with Sir Fazli.

At the question hour took 10 minutes and thereafter Mr. Heathcote, representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, moved on behalf of the European group a cut of Rs. 100 in the Income-tax demand.

Mr. Heathcote said that he might have hesitated in making a criticism of the income-tax proposals, if these had been put forward by an Indian Minister, responsible to the House; but as these had been put forward by a British Finance Member, he would submit frankly that these fell unduly heavily on the European and Anglo-Indian community.

DIFFERENTIATION IN TAXATION FOR WHITES.

The incidence of taxation should be commensurate with the ability to pay and as the European's standard of living in India was higher than that of the Indian, there should be a differentiation in favour of Europeans in some such way as those provided for the Hindu undivided family. But he would wait to make such an apeal to an Indian Minister responsible to the House.

Suggesting other sources of revenue Mr. Heathcote said that there were other sources of revenue such tax on *pan* or betel leaf, aerated water.

Muhamed Yakub: Why not butter and eggs. (Laughter.)

Mr. Heathcote further suggested a temporary exeise tax on matches and also death duties. He concluded by saying: "These suggestions are meant to compensate the Finance Member for a modest reduction in Income-tax which my community so much needs."

WE HAVE TAKEN TO VICES OF THE WEST

Mr. Rangachariar approved of the first part of Mr. Heathcote's speech but challenged the latter. If the income-tax proposals at all got through the House, they would have to remove the undue burden on people having a moderate income. He feared that Mr. Heathcote's views were out of date regarding Indian standard of living. "We have taken the vices of the West and retained those of the East and extravagance is not only writ large on Government circles but also on domestic circles."

INIQUITY OF DOUBLE TAXATION.

Mr. H. P. Modi said that a man of modest income was treated with greater consideration in the matter of income-tax in England than in India, for the former was allowed certain allowances for earned income, age and family. Mr. Mody referred to the carry forward of losses and supertax. In regard to the former, he said that though the Government were like a sleeping partner, they did not share in the losses of a commercial firms. Super-tax was unjust on the principle of double taxation, and the speaker urged that if a thing was wrong in principle, it should be righted, irrespective of financial considerations. Mr. Mody said that it would be a matter for consideration how far they could support the Finance Bill, if no relief was given to commerce and trade in respect of the issues he had pointed out.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda could not understand why companies were given preference by a levy of uniform rate of one anna in the rupee and pleaded that income-tax should be brought into conformity with the needs of the country.

REACTIONARY PROPOSALS.

Mr. B. Das regarded the taxation proposals of Mr. Heathcote as most reactionary. Mr. Das claimed that it was wrong to suggest that the poor man was not affected by the new taxation proposals, for the Government had enhanced the duty on kerosine and taxed his only luxuries namely betel-nuts and spices.

Mr. Studd pointed out that the intention of Mr. Heathcoate was not to urge the taxation of agricultural income, but for its being taken into account while assessing the income as a whole.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed said that if the Government did not care for the trade and commerce of India, they should at least treat fairly those who contributed largely to their coffers, namely, the commercial classes.

RANGA IYER'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Ranga Iyer pointed out that, his party was willing to support the cut, if it was made clear that it was only a protest against the high rate of income and super-taxes.

SCHUSTER'S APOLOGIA.

The Finance Member said that he had heard the debate with rare pleasure. He had witnessed members trying his task and Mr. Mody's suggestion regarding agricultural income had met with the most genuine expression of feeling he had known in the House. (Laughter). He trusted that members would feel that almost every alternative had met with opposition.

He had left out excise on matches, because it would be a more equitable provincial tax. It was of the nature of a tax which might be required by the future Government and he warned Mr. B. Das that his party would be ill-advised to commit themselves against it on principle at this stage. As regards tax on betel leaf, there was very little chance of getting such a proposal through the House.

Replying to Mr. Mody's point regarding Companies' prft and loss of previous years being taken into consideration, the Finance Member said that though this was not possible at present, his Department was keeping a careful record to see what the effect of such a course would be, and he calculated that it would mean a loss of a crore of rupees on the basis even of one previous year's accounts.

ALL TAXES MORALLY WRONG.

As for the moral issue raised by Mr. Mody, the speaker said: "Taxation is guided by principles of expediency. All taxes are undesirable and are morally wrong. What we have to do is to find out taxes which would fall in a most equitable way on the country. If we were to consider the alternatives to produce six crores, we should have to take recourse to measures which would involve far greater injustice and moral wrong if I may so put it." The Finance Member stressed the point that this was an emergency measure, a stop-gap, to carry them through a temporary difficulty. But at this stage, I stress the fundamental proposition that for sake of India's credit, we cannot allow the gap to remain and that the income-tax proposals, unpleasant as they are, afford the best way to meet a part of the gap."

Mr. Heathcote said that the purpose of his motion was merely to point out the undue incidence of the tax and hoped that the Opposition Parties would on that assurance vote with him.

The Cut was put to the House and carried by 59 votes to 35.

The House rose for the lunch.

INHUMAN REGULATIONS IN N. W. FRONTIER.

Mr. Yamin Khan moved a cut of Rs. 100 to raise a debate on the retention of the Regulations in the North West Frontier Province. The speaker selected four Regulations, namely, the Murderous Outrages Regulations, Safety Regulation, 1922, Regulation for Safeguarding Public Safety of 1931 and the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The Murderous Outrages Regulation, said Mr. Yamin Khan, provided the punishment of death with forfeiture of property or transportation for life with 20 lashes a week and forfeiture of property for attempted murder. It also provided that in case a suspicious man was killed even before attempting the murder, his dead body may be tried and disposed of in any way the Magistrate chose and if such body was convicted, the property of the dead man would be forfeited. This, the speaker said, was inhuman and a regulation which allowed this practice should be repealed He presumed that the Safety Regulation, 1922, which was for seven years had already been repealed.

Referring to the Public Safety Regulation of 1931 Mr. Yamin Khan said that it provided the acquiring of any house and land for making roads or barracks without deciding the question of compensation before taking possession. Lastly the Frontier Crimes Regulation, he said had worked havoc in the Frontier and should be rpealed.

TERRORISING THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Ankelsaria supporting the cut doubted whether the administration of the Frontier could be called civilised. Government had failed to meet the wishes of the House in the matter of the Frontier and the least they could now do was to appoint a Committee to go into the whole question of administration of justice and the working of the different regulations in the Frontier Province. The object of terrorising people could never lead to peace, as there was a class of people in the Frontier to whom death had no terror.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Acheson replying to the debate made the following anouncement: "Government recognised the reality of doubts felt by Members of this House in regard to the necessity or propriety of a body of law which is applicable only to the North West Frontier Province and they acceppt as a natural and indeed a healthy sign of the times that, with the approach of a representative Government in that Province there should be a growing desire that, so far as conditions will permit, there should be no discrimination between that Province and the other parts of India (Applause). Government themselves have no wish to keep on the statute book any law of which the necessity is not established, and hile the House will understand that they are not able to pre-judge the necessity of this or that measure, and the need for particular prosions in this or that regulation they are prepared to subject the whole question to examination and review with the object of reaching decisions as to what it is necessary to retain and what may, without detriment to public interest both of the Province and of India as a whole, be modified or withdrawn. I am authorised, therefore, to say that it is proposed to appoint a commitee with adequate non-official representation at an early date to enquire in this light into the whole question of these regulations." (Applause).

WHAT THEIR REPRESENTATIVE FEELS.

Sir Abdul Qayum welcoming the announcement of the Foreign Secretary felt that the committee might have come a little earlier. The speaker said that the House must remember that the people of the Frontier may be good or bad, but they were part and parcel of India and should be treated as such. "We pay taxes and court fees just as you do. Why should our cases be referred to Jirgas of Honorary Magistrate who are not educated or enlightened people? If you wish to keep Honorary Magistrates, impose some qualification conditions on them. Give us our due. We are even far backward to the Punjab."

Sir Abdur Rahim emphasised that no progress for India was possible so long as the Frontier was discontented.

Mr. Rangachariar who wrote a dissenting note to the Bray Committee Report recalled that in 1924 he had written the strongest criticism of the Regulations and had suggested a Committee to examine their modification. Government then did not accept it, but he was glad they now came round to the same view. If Sir Abdul Qayum had acceppted the speaker's view on the Committee, he would have been better of under the Punjab's Judicial Administration. (Sir Abdul Qavum: I am sorry).

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh said that the Regulations under which Mr. V. J. Patel and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya could be prevented from the Frontier last summer stood self-condemned.

Moulvi Mahomed Yakub congratulated the Chief Commissioner on his proclamation.

Mr. Yamin Khan accepted the Foreign Secretary's statement and withdrew his mtion and the grant was voted.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

NEWS AGENT ASSAULTED

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO LETTER TO "NAWAKAL" EDITOR

Mr. Bagve, the Proprietor of the Newspaper Agency of Dadar and Sole Agent in Bombay for "Nawakal" was assaulted in front of the "Nawakal" Press at about 9 on Wednesday morning by some persons armed with lathis and knives Mr. Bagve for self-protection entered into the premises of Messrs. M. Janardan & Co. just opp. the "Nawakal" Press. There he received several injuries and brusies on head shoulders and hands, and as a result became unconscious.

Mr. Bagve being the Sole Agent for "Nawakal" and other papers distributes through his organisation of 300 to 400 boys the "Times of India", "Chronicle", "Kesari", "Free Press", "Nawa Kal" and other local papers. "Nawa Kal" is given to Mr. Bagve the sole agent, at the rate of 25 copies per rupee and he sells a copy to the newspapers at the rate of three pice. The retail price of the copy is one anna. Mr. Bagbe is allowed to reduce or increase the number of copies everyday as he likes there being no fixity as to the number in the contract of sale. The news boys also who buy copies from Mr. Bagve are allowed to vary their number to suit their convenience.

For the last four or five weeks, there has been a dispute between Mr. Bagve and 20 or 30 newspaper boys regarding the rate of commission given to them. Mr. Bagve along with "Nawakal", was subjected to a shower of abuses and vilification through "Bhoi Patrikas" in front of Khatao Makanji Wadi, and other places in Girgaon. The dispute took an ugly turn on Tuesday morning when those 20 boys obstructed Mr. Bagve in removing his packages of "Nawawal" for distribution some of which were snatched and burnt. But Mr. Bagve with great difficulty managed to do his work successfully, and had to suffer lot of illtreatment at the hands of the 20 or 30 strikers. Out of the three to four hundred boys only a handful of boys are creating the mischief and it is alleged that they are backed by some interested parties. The "Nawa Kal" was sold as usual both on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Finding that Mr. Bagve was able to do his work in spite of this obstruction at about 9 a.m. on Wednesday morning he was assaulted.

After the assault Mr. Bagve being unconscious was taken to the editorial office of "Nawa Kal" and first aid was immediately given to him by Dr. Parulkar when he became conscious he asked his friends to lodge a complaint on his behalf at the Lamington Road Police station, and the complaint was lodged accordingly.

BOMBAY COUNCIL'S SOMERSAULT

No Cut In Ministers' Salaries

On Tuesday afternoon speaker after speaker had urged Ministers in the name of retrenchment and economy to accept a voluntary cut in their salaries. Some even threatened that if the Ministers did not accept the cut in good grace, they would take the cut motion to a division and carry it with a thumping majority. When however on Wednesday afternoon, after question hour, the debate was resumed, it was surprising and shocking to see the very men who had vehemently advocated the cut either remaining neutral or going to the lobby to vote against the motion, when it was carried to a division. Apparently it was made a party and communal question within a few hours.

RS. 1,000 REDUCTION.

The Council resumed debate on Mr. V. N. Jog's motion to reduce the total grant of Rs. 1,44,000 by Rs. 36,000 under the head of "pay of Ministers". The cut proposed to reduce the salary of the Ministers from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 3,000 each.

Shaikh Abdul Majid Lilaram, (Sind), urged Ministers then to follow the good example of the ministers of other provinces who had voluntarily agreed to a cut in their salaries.

GENERAL MEMBER'S LOGIC.

Hon. Sir Gulamhussein Hidayatulla (General Member) said, there were other provinces in India, which paid more than Rs. 4,000 to their Ministers. He therefore, urged Mr. Jog to withdraw his motion.

Mr. J. R. Aberecombie (Chamber of Commerce) thought that instead of reducing the salaries of Ministers, it would be better to reduce the number of Ministers.

DOMINION MINISTER'S SALARIES.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik (Surat) quoted figures of the salaries of dominion ministers and said although the revenue of these dominions was three to five times more than that of Bombay Presidency, yet the Ministers were paid only between Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per month.

LEAVE IT TO COMMITTEE.

Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Finance Member) in his reply urged the House to leave the question to the Retrenchment Committee with whose decision, he said, Government would abide.

Taken to a division the motion was defeated by 23 votes against 52. The Sind Moslems, and European grcup remained neutral while the non-Brahmin party voted against the motion.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Hon. Sir Ernest Hotson, Home Member, then moved for a grant of Rs. 66,09,000 under the head of "Administration of Justice."

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) moved a reduction of Rs. 150 in the demand.

Mr. L. N. Gokhlay (Poona City) suggested appointing Session Judges from the local bars or from the senior members of the sub-Judges.

Khan Bahadur M. A. Khurro urged Government to enact legislation to protect agriculturists from the usury of money lenders.

NOT A COMMUNAL ISSUE."

Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch (Karachi) complained that though Sind was premonderatingly a Mahomedan province there was not a single Mahomedan Judge. He requested Government to employ more Mahomedans in the judicial service as there were number of educated Mahomedans in Sind who could fill judicial posts with credit.

The Thakor Saheb of Kerwada also supported the last speaker and said though he did not wish to make it a communal issue, yet in view of the preponderating Muslim population of Sind, Muslims should have more places in Government services in that province.

The Council at this stage adjourned till to-day.

"CLEAVE TO MAHATMA"

—:o:—

'And Do Not Despair Of Future'

MR. ASAF ALI ON IMPORTANCE OF DISCIPLINE

KARACHI, March 11.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law of Delhi in a statement to the "Chronicle" says:—

The truce concluded between Government and Congress demands absolute discipline in the rank and file. The faithful operation of the settlement would be great demonstration of Congress prestige and prestige will be a guarantee of the amplification of terms of settlement. Complete satisfaction at this stage was out of question but what has been achieved paves way for what is desired.

IMPORTANCE OF DISCIPLINE

With complete faith in Mahatma Gandhi's promise to make good what has been left undone those who are dissatisfied should give of their best to assist him to redeem his promised. Government is pledged to reciprocal action and by keeping out part of the agreement we shall be insuring ourselves against a breach of faith. Omission of the release of a section of political prisoners at this stage does not imply failure of attempt to secure their release at a later and proper stage. In the meantime all Indians must prove by discipline their loyalty to Congress. As without discipline the next step may be jeopardised. Mahatma Gandhi as a saint was unchallenged. He has now proved to the world his farseeing statesmanship. Let the country as a man cleave to him loyally and give him all the power of solid national will and we need not be pessimistic about the future.

WHAT FEDERAL DEPARTMENT MEANS

The settlement of the communal question is delayed by attempting to evolve one solution for the whole of India. The peculiar conditions of each province require domestic adjustments and therefore each province may be left free to determine its own destiny. Federal development naturally means full autonomy of each Federating State or province which includes a settlement of domestic matters such as electoral law and provision for imprisonment. For the purposes of delegating authority to the Central Federal Legislature representatives of federating units may evolve electoral formulas on the basis of the greatest measure of agreement. Thus each province can have its own electoral law and rules of services without being bound to follow the rules for Federal Legislatures. This principle would be legitimate and logical and would remove difficulties which some provinces feel owing to solutions of their questions being made dependent on solutions sought by other provinces.

STAND BY MAHATMA'S GESTURE

(Continued from page 1)

singh, Chowan and others on their release from jail. The leaders refrained from giving their considered opinion on the Irwin-Gandhi agreement except to advise people faithfully to carry out the terms of the compromise.

Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi complained that the C. P. Government had shown lack of imagination in delaying the release of 'C' class pdisoners, and in unnecessarily detaining even up till now certain 'B' class prisoners in jail. All the leaders were unanimous in their advice to the people to respect the spirit and letter of the compromise but to keep their power dry.—A. P.

CHIRNER CASE

—:o:—

Hearing On Monday

The trial of the 47 accused in the Chirner case will open on Monday, March 16, at Thana before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge of Thana and a common jury.

It is understood that Mr. A. V. Chitre, the Public Prosecutor, will conduct the case for the prosecution while the accused will be defended by Messrs. Dada Sahbi Karandikar from Satara B. R. Dainle, K. N. Dharap and W. R. Rege.

CONGRESS HOUSE RE-OPENS

To-day's Grand Procession

The final and the complete programme for the re-opening ceremony of the Congress House which takes place to-day (Thursday), is as follows:—

A procession will be formed in the open space below Musjid Bunder Bridge, near Mandvi District Congress House at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

The procession will start from the temporary Congress House (Mandvi) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) and will pass through Musjid Bunder Road, Sheikh Memon Street, Babu Ganu Road, Bambakhana, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank Road and Girgaum Back Road, reaching Congress House at 9-30 a.m.

Immediately after 9-30 a.m. the National Flag will be hoisted on the offices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which will then be declared open for normal business.

When the procession reaches the Congress House, Mr. K. F. Nariman will 'unfurl" the National Flag. The procession will then march past the flag saluting and singing National Songs.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION

1. Mr. K. F. Nariman, original President of the Bombay P. C. C. with the National Flag, will lead the procession.
2. All the 25 "War Councils" in their consecutive order.
3. Prominent Congress workers.
4. Congress Women Volunteers and Desh Sevikas.
5. Dictators of Seven Districts.
6. Vanar Sena.
7. Congress Volunteers.
8. Volunteers of all Congress Hospitals and Ambulance Corps. Public, Ladies in the front.

SIKHS AND GANDHI IRWIN AGREEMENT

Full Support To Mahatma

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A statement has been issued in your paper of to-day, under the name of Sardar S. Jamiat Singh, defining the policy of the local "Akali Dal"; on the Gandhi-Irwin truce.

We should have looked at this mischievious criticism with the contempt it deserved, had it not been for the fact of your giving prominence to his propaganda carried under the name of the so-called Akali Dal. It would be in the right interests of the public to explain here the real position of the local Akali Dal "visa-vis" the Bombay Sikh community. It has got a total membership of 61. Out of which only 5 including S. Jamiat Singh are Sikhs.

Most of the sufferers amongst the Sikhs in this movement neither were nor are members of this so-called Akali Dal.

Let S. Jamiat Singh speak in his name, explain his personal views. But he should not publish any statement under the name of the Akali Dal, which affects the Sikh community as a whole.

We hope this will be an enough warning to S. Jamiat Singh and if he still persists in his attempts to vilify Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee, and exploits the name of the Akali Dal in this connection, we shall have to explain in detail.

In the meantime we shall request the public not to take S. Jamiat Singh's views as those of the Sikhs, who are with the Congress because of Mahatma Gandhi and honest, brave, self-sacrificing and trustworthy colleagues.

Hoping you will publish this.—Yours, etc.,

GANDA SINGH,
MODAN SINGH,
MIT SINGH,
BHAG SINGH,
PRITAM SINGH,
JAGAT SINGH,
PRITHI SINGH,
GULAB SINGH,
VARIAM SINGH,
RAPUR SINGH of Surat,
WHAR SINGH,
DHAMRA SINGH,
SUCHDRA SINGH,
BHAGAT SINGH,
KHARAK SINGH,
BUDHA SINGH,
ARJAN SINGH,
GIAN SINGH,
JIWAN SINGH,
SARIVAN SINGH,
SUCHCHA SINGH,
OKAM SINGH.

Truce In Action!

—:o:—

"NAWJIWANS" NOT YET RELEASED

Dr. Jani, and Messrs. Hakim and Dalal, President, Vice-President and Editor of the "Revolt" of the Nawjiwan Bharat Sabha who were convicted by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur for 1 year's simple imprisonment have not yet been released.

A telegram has been sent to Mahatmaji urging him to release them also.

Why Mr. Rajah Is Not Released

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are surprised to find that Mr. H. D. Rajah who was convicted and sentenced to 2 years R. I. during the Civil Disobedience movement is not yet released from Yerovda Jail where he is lying in sick bed inspite of the Government assurance to release all the political prisoners not guilty of violence.

Mr. Rajah was sentenced under Section 124A and according to the Gandhi-Irwin agreement he ought to have been released along with other released prisoners but the Government seems to be vindictive towards him.

We do not know what Mahatmaji has to say to this open breach of the agreement but we warn the Government that by not releasing Mr. Rajah, Ambahadur Khan and others they are running the risk of spoiling the atmosphere created by Gandhi-Irwin agreement.

Mr. Rajah is one of the spirited leaders of the youth movement and the youths will not rest in peace unless and until he is released.—Yours, etc.,

N. H. VALLIBHOY,
R. D. BALIWALA,
S. N. NATU.

A Query About Akali Boy Prisoner

—:o:—

A local correspondent writes:—"Mahemraj Singh, an Akali Dal boy, of 12 years, who was arrested in Memon Mohalla on the 9th ultimo, while picketing a foreign cloth shop and sentenced to 2 years' term in Reformatory has not yet been released."

A BOOK OF FIRST-RATE NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

Written in every-day language for general readers, businessmen, shroffs, bankers, brokers, legislators and students

A RESERVE BANK FOR INDIA

and the

MONEY MARKET

By Prof. B. E. DADACHANJI, M.A. (Bombay).

The author explains in very simple language (1) the fundamental principles and actual working of a Reserve Bank; (2) what structure and constitution a Reserve Bank for India should have to make it as Indian as the Ganges; (3) how a Bill Market could be instituted in India.

Demy 8VO, Cloth. pp. X plus 386 Price Rs. 6 net.

BUTTERWORTH & CO. (India) Ltd.

JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Hastings Street, Calcutta; Linga Chetty Street, Madras.

"ELDERS" CHRISTEN VICEROY AS MAHATMA

R.T. Conference Discussion In Council Of State.

SIR SANKARAN'S GIBE AT GANDHIJI.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 10.

Four years ago Sir Phiroze Sethna described Gandhiji in the Council of State as a megalo maniac. To-day he called him "Mahatma Gandhi" and coupled his name with the Viceroy by describing the later as "Mahatma-Irwin".

This occured in the course of an animated debate in the Council of State on the work of the Round Table Conference. The fact that further stages of this Conference has been facilitated by Irwin-Gandhi truce was spoken of by many members, but there was a section which referred sneeringly of Mahatmaji.

Mr. G. A. Natesan entered spirited protest and said that but for the peace lovingness of Gandhiji there would not have been the truce and Round Table Conference itself would have been ignored.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer also gratefully alluded in Gandhiji's recognition of work of the Conference and thus silenced Sir Sankaran Nair who had thought that the Conference had achieved so little that it need not have been held at all. Sir Sankaran's disparagement was based on certain isolated sentences in which he had discovered whittling down of the recommendations of Sankey Committee.

Sir Ramaswami had the best ear of the Council and gave spirited turn to the debate but soon debate work off and degenerated into demand for representation of landholders at the second Conference. No Government member spoke and Sir Sankaran withdrew the resolution without any remarks of his own not even in reply to Sir C. P. Ramaswami.

Interest in the Council of State to-day was absorbed in debate initiated by Sir Sankaran Nair on the Round Table Conference. After Sir Pheroz Sethna had been sworn in, the Council accepted the motions of Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Joseph Bhore and Mr. Woodhead to elect one member to the governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association, three to the Standing Committee for Roads, and two non-official members to the Standing Committee to advise on subjects in the Department of Commerce. Without any speeches from non-official side, the Council then passed the Bills further to amend the Indian Ports Act, to amend Indian Merchant Shipping Act, and for Administration of Port Vizagapatam as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

COMMUNALISM AT THE CENTRE.

Sir Sankaran Nair initiating the debate on the Round Table Conference by formally asking for the laying of papers on the table paid tribute to the keen and practical sympathy of the British Delegation towards India's aspirations but regretted that the recommendations of the Federal Structure Committee had been whittled down in other committees. For, according to the Sankey's Federal Structure Committee, the Chief Minister was to select his own colleagues but in the report of the Minorities Committee it was recommended that the Chief Minister was to submit the names of his colleagues for the approval of the Governor-General. And as the Chief Minister normally speaking was to be of the majority community, the Governor-General would select others belonging to minority communities and thus there would be communalism in the Executive as the principle of selection and it would vitiate the principle of collective responsibility which was at ther root of democracy.

NO RESPONSIBILITY BETTER THAN COMMUNALISM.

In fact when this question was discussed in the Central Committee of which he was the Chairman it was felt by the majority of that committee that they should have responsible government and therefore joint electorate but Mahomedans and others who formed the minority in the committee preferred to have separate electorates and no responsibility in the Central Government. Sir Sankaran Nair said "If there is to be communalism in the Executive Council let us have a candid statement that in that case there is to be no responsible government in the Centre." Further the position in the selection of the Cabinet in the Provinces was to be worse, for the names of the colleagues of the Chief Minister were to be submitted by him to the Governor "for approval". The appointment of the Ministry should not rest with the Crown. Otherwise there would be no responsible Government anything like the one they saw in the Dominions. But the reports of Sankey's Committee and Minorities Committee of the R.T.C. differed in this respect.

CHALLENGE TO CHETWODE.

Proceeding, Sir Sankaran Nair alluded to the Army and criticised the attitude of Sir Philip Chetwode in stating that India could not expect to have a national army. Should that attitude of the Commander-in-Chief persist every Indian patriot should see to it that a national army was created in spite of and besides the Imperial Army.

DISPELLING THE GLOOM.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer (R. T. C. Delegate and member of the Federal Structure Committee) confessing that Sir S. Nair's speech left an impression of unredeemed gloom in his mind as to the results of the London Conference drew the attention of Sir Sankaran to the basic fact and hopeful factor that even Mahatma Gandhi and members of the Congress Working Committee found in the results of the Conference something which it would be wise to supplement and implement. As Mr. Isac Foot stated in the Conference they had only made a beginning of reforms. So Sir Ramaswami Iyer held that person like Sir S. Nair should not take a few isolated sentences and generalise in effect that after all the Conference need not have been held at all. Inconsistency between the reports of the Minorities Committee and Federal Structure Committee was due to the fact that two different set of persons drafted the reports. As for the absence of a communal settlement at the Conference let it not be forgotten that it was after all over one seat here and one seat there. But he personally believed that a solution of the question was to be achieved here in India not so muh by elderly or even middle-aged people but by young men of Hindu and Muslim and Sikh communities. Meanwhile let the elderly people stay their hands. Sir S. Nair had said that there could be no responsibility in a cabinet which was communally composed. Was it not a fact, asked Sir Ramaswami, that even at present under an imperfect constitution, parties in the Assembly were tending to be formed more on political and less communal lines?

GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

Could it not be imagined that a Chief Minister even or the sake of maintaining his own Cabinet in tact would take every care to see that it was so composed of persons who would be representatives of interests which would be willing to pay common allegiance to the Cabinet as a whole and support it. Sir Ramaswami Iyer made it clear that the Governor's powers in the future constitution were to be only to prevent possible breakdowns and not for promoting communalism as was imagined by Sir Sankaran Nair.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

He, however, agreed with Sir Sankaran Nair on the question of the Army and joined in affirming that there was no use in any reformed Government which did not take up Indianisation of the Army and nationalisation of the army programme. He asserted that the contribution which the London Conference had made was one of unity of outlook and ideals. It had brought the States nearer to British India and as regards Hindu-Muslim relations it had made all realise the urgent need for unity in order to get rid of an alien bureaucracy. Now that efforts were being made to proceed on the work of the First Conference, let them all unite in a common endeavour to achieve unity and build on the frame work with such alterations as might be required. And if they failed let it not be said that the fault was the fault of Indians.

A BOMBAY KNIGHT ON HIS WORK

Syed Abdul Hafeez said that he was an optimist and held that the Hindu-Moslem problem would soon be solved.

Sir Phiroze Sethna felt disappointed at the speech of Sir Sankaran Nair, who, he said, had picked holes here and there instead of appreciating the scheme as a whole. Speaking on the achievements of the Conference, Sir Phiroze Sethna said that the Federation which the Simon Commission regarded as a distant possibility and the Government of India as an impossibility, was brought within the range of practical politics in London.

MORE SOB SHIFT

Mr. Khaparde said that he was not perturbed by the antics of Mr. Churchill, for Mr. Churchill was still a member of the Conservative Party, a Party which five years ago, sent out Lord Irwin to India. If only all parties in Britain were united and if all parties in India were also united in their demands, then probably the London Conference would have achieved much more.

Mr. A. Hamid (Burma) referred to the recent peace negotiations and described Lord Irwin as Irwin the Peace Maker. Irwin the Christian and Irwin the Good.

INIMICAL TO PROVE

Lala Ramsaran Das, speaking mainly on the question of safeguards, felt that the reservation to Governors to intervene in the interests of peace and tranquility was likely to become nominal with the advance in responsible Government. The Governor intervention to protect the rights of the minorities however, would prove inimical to the interests of India.

JUST DEMANDS

Nawab Khwaja Habibullah welcomed the Gandhi-Irwin agreement and hoped that in its turn it would usher in an era of intercommunal unity. The speaker maintained that the Moslem demands, if judged dispassionately, were neither unjust nor unreasonable, and if conceded, would result in abiding peace in the country.

WANTED PEACE IN PUNJAB

Sardar Chivdeo Singh Uberol had nothing but admiration for the Round Table Conference delegates, for it was because of their efforts that India had the declaration that had been made by the Prime Minister.

Speaking on behalf of his community he said that as long as Mussalmans stuck to separate electorates, the Sikhs would also stick to their guns, and would demand full guarantee for their rights. He warned the Council that without peace in the Punjab there could not be peace in the rest of India. It was in the best interests of India that the rights of the Sikhs should be safeguarded. He also appealed to Mussalmans to look to the whole problem from the point of general good.—A. P.

Mr. P. H. Browne (Bengal Chamber of Commerce) while paying a tribute to the Round Table Conference Delegates and Lord Irwin asked the Council not to forget the part played by that large number of men and women, who through all these long months had steadfastly stood on the side of India's advance by Constitutional means and co-operating with the Government.

Mr. Devadas, representing the Indian Christian Community, said that England was held in India in greater esteem than ever before because or Lord Irwin's success in the negotiations with Mr. Gandhi. "Truly, righteousness exalteth a nation". Mr. Deva Das did not like the depressed classes being put in the category of Hindus when their ordinary civic rights in using temples and tanks were being denied. He objected to recruitment to the army from only certain classes and from particular areas, and demanded recruitment from all classes in all Provinces. This was essential in these days when war was becoming a science. He wanted recruitment throughout India, because that was the only way of ensuring the even distribution of money.

"GIVING A WRONG LEAD."

Mr. G. A. Natesan deplored Sir Sankaran Nair giving a wrong lead to such an important debate and recalled the interview given by Sir Sankaran Nair to the Associated Press on his return to India from England when he welcomed the achievements of the London Conference as representing a great advantage over the present system and therefore requiring the support of India. Sir Sankaran Nair had mixed up the Simon Commission's Report, the Central Committees report and all other reports in his speeches. But in the words of Sir Philip Chetwode on another occasion, these were all washed out by the Round Table Conference. The test was whether the conclusions of the Conference took India forward or backward on the road to Dominion Status Surely it was forward, and that being so, no Indian patriot should cavil at the achievements of the Conference.

Sir Akbar Khan wanted effective guarantees for the religious and cultural entity of Mussalmans and the safeguarding of the interest of landholders of the Frontier as a condition precedent to their joining the Federation.

Sardar Jagannath Pundit and Mr. Jagadish Prasad wanted adequate representation of landholders at the Second Round Table Conference.

Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty said that no constitution would be acceptable without effective safeguards for the depressed classes.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

At this stage when no Government Member had spoken, Sir Sankaran Nair withdrew the resolution.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

BOOKIES AND BETTING TAX

Bill In Bombay Council.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 permitting the licensing of bookmakers introduced by Mr. J. Humphrey, M.L.C., is in the Bombay Council. The intention of the Bombay Totalisator Betting Tax Act, 1925, was to tax all betting permissible under the law. As the law as contained in Bill No. VI of 1931 proposes to permit betting with licensed bookmakers also this Bill is required to enable the tax to be recovered on account of such betting.

2. The amendments in clauses 2 to 5, 7 and 8 are consequential; clause 5 provides for the levy of the proposed tax on betting with licensed bookmakers at such rate not exceeding four per cent. of the monies laid with such bookmakers as the Governor in Council may notify in this behalf. The manner in which such tax will be collected and recovered will be prescribed by rules made under section 9. As it is desirable that the bookmakers should be properly controlled provision has been made in clause 9, by an amendment of the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act, 1912, that the bookmakers shall be licensed by the licerisees of the race-course subject to such conditions as shall be specified by the Governor-in-Council in the license granted to the licensees and a penalty has been prescribed for a breach by a licensed bookmaker of the license or permit granted to him.

COURT FEES ACT.

The Court-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act. 1926, will expire on the 31st March 1931. Bill No. I of 1931 which sought to place on a permanent basis the increases of Court fees authorised by that Act, as well as to introduce certain other changes and increases in the Court-fees Act, 1870, was rejected by the Legislative Council. But it is necessary for the finances of the Presidency that at least the changes made by the Court-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926, should remain in force for another year. The Bill is accordingly modified so as to drop all new changes in the Court-fees Act, 1870, and also to maintain the changes already in force for one year more, and it is now recommended under rule 20B to the Council for being passed in that form.

CLAIM AGAINST PRIVATE ENGLISH COMPANY

—:o:—

Judgment Reserved.

Judgment was reserved on Tuesday by Justice Sir Norman Kemp, after hearing the facts and the arguments on Monday and Tuesday in the suit filed by Mr. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna on the original side of the Bombay High Court against Mrs. Florrie Edridge and two others to recover a sum of Rs. 41,648-4-11 with interest and costs.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The plaintiff, relying on the alleged representations of Mr. Flden Smith, ((the original defendant) invested in 1921 in pig-farming business a sum of £5,000 in two instalments, and in March 1923 became the holder of five 6 per cent. debentures in the private limited company incorporated in England under the name of Ilfred Herds, Ltd.

The plaintiff further alleged that Mr. Smith represented to him that the Company was making a profit, though no interest was paid to him on the debentures.

In April 1924, the plaintiff received from Mr. Smith a balance sheet for the period ending June 30, 1930 which showed that the Company was working at a loss. In March 1925, the plaintiff instituted a debenture-holders' action in the Chancery Division of the High Court in London, claiming closure or sale and the appointment of a receiver. In April 1925 the London Court appointed Mr. Page receiver of the Company.

COMPLETE AND VALID CLAIM.

The plaintiff further stated that Mr. F. E. Dinshaw was authorised to bring about the settlement when Mr. Smith happened to be in Bombay in January 1926. In view of this arrangement the plaintiff instructed his Solicitors in London not to press for compulsory winding up of the Company. The plaintiff's Solicitors demanded a payment of £3.508-5-9 being the balance after deducting the charges according to the agreement.

Mr. Smith's Solicitors refused to pay as the offer of Mr. Smith dated January 7. 1926 was withdrawn, being not accepted.

The plaintiff submitted that it was a complete and valid agreement, and hence claimed £3.107-7-1 or its equivalent Rs. 41,648-4-11 from Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith died in August, 1929, and the two daughters with Mr. Baker, administrator of the deceased's estate, were made the defendants in the suit.

CLAIMS REPUDIATED.

The original defendant in his written statement denied having made any representation. He admitted the offer, but denied that it was accepted by the plaintiff. He said that the parties were ever "ad idem" in respect of the offer. As the plaintiff failed to perform his part of the agreement, he was not entitled to any sum from Mr. Smith.

Mr. Baker, the third defendant, filed a similar statement repudiating the claim.

After the arguments were heard, His Lordship reserved the judgment.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the defendants.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 11.

Following a further drop in the prices of New York cotton futures the local market again declined to-day on increased selling pressure mostly from offices. Operators did not support and prices after opening at Rs. 207 declined to Rs. 205/4. The general sentiment is against the market and some bears are looking for a level of Rs. 185 for Broach A-M contract. The realisation of such hopes depend upon many factors but in view of tejimandi operations which are falling due at the end of this month, no big change is likely. Owing to the death of a member of the Cotton Association the ready cotton market remained closed to-day and the forward market after declining to Rs. 204/8 advanced on better Liverpool opening cables and closed as under:—

Broach A-M 206
Broach J-A 212/4
Oomra March 179/8
Oomra May 177/12
Bengal March 155/8
Bengal May 157.

COTTON TENDERS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 11.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	100	4,000
Fine M. G. Oomra	500	1,000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

March	144.40	—1.90
June	138.60	—2.50
Sept.	136.10	—2.30

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

	Bales.
Khandeish	524
Central India	1,247
Barsi-Nugger	259
Berar	4,534
Central Provinces	2,648
Dhollera	305
Rajputana	515
Broach	1,300
Compta-Dharwar	91
Egyptians	933
East Africans	2,254
Cotton	15,110
	Cwts.
Wheat	12,820
Linseed	1,864
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	3,259
Gingellyseeds	432
Poppyseeds	41
Groundnuts	8,412
Castorseeds	165
Rice	471
Myrabollams	4,406
Cottonseeds	9,624
Gram	2,847
Joowar	772
Bajree	907
	Tons.
Coal	987

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

	Rs.	a.	pi
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 2nd "	21	4	3
Silver, Ready	44	7	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	39	14	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	40	2	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

	1930-31.	1929-30.
F P Bales.		
Receipts to date		
10-3-31	8082000	7742000
Receipts Yesterday		
10-3-31	15000	13000
Exports to date		
10-3-31	5194000	5595000
Stock at Ports		
6-3-31	3979000	3052000
Stock Interior Towns		
6-3-31	1462000	1256000
Stock Liverpool		
6-3-31	1130000	1028000
Visible Supply		
6-3-31	7712000	5007000
Quantity in Sight		
6-3-31	11729000	12495000
Quantity out of Sight 6-3-31	7106000	9961000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 11.

Castorseeds Delivery May. Opening Rs. 35/1; Closing Rs. 34/2/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 35/2; Closing Rs. 34/5.

Tone of Silver:—China bought. Offerings small. Speculators were the only sellers

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

HEDGE SELLING AGAINST RUSSIAN CROP.

Co-ops Liquidating Holdings

Bombay, March 11.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled quiet on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables and long liquidation. It is reported the Co-operative Associations are also unloading a portion of their holdings owing to prospects of a limited reduction in the acreage under cultivation of the next American cotton crop. Weather conditions so far are favourable and improved sales of cotton manufactured goods is having little effect on the sentiment. The market is again becoming dull as the speculative element of the United States in not inclined to take any aggressive part in cotton at the moment. The statistical situation of American cotton is weak and operators want to know more about the prospective situation of cotton. There is little improvement in the trade and prices of silver are showing signs of hardening; there is still absence of confidence. The market is likely to fluctuate irregularly with somewhat sagging tendency pending reliable information of the acreage.

Prices on the New York cotton Exchange opened at a decline of 2 to 3 points. This level was the highest for the day as later on increased selling pressure added to the decline. Prices fluctuated within a range of 14 points and finally closed at a decline of 10 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 10.85c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 10 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 10.51c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 11 to 10 points. Farm Board was selling May which was offset by straddle buying of January. Some Trade Calling was also in evidence. There was some hedge selling against Russian cotton crop. The market closed at a decline of 11 to 10 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 8 points and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

East Indian cotton prices declined 10 points while Sakel Egyptian prices lost 16 points. A further break of 33 points was recorded in Sakel futures.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 11.05 (10-41 a.m.)

New York Lowest 10.91 (2-11 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables, reported co-operative selling continues.

New York: Textile manufacturers continue to sell more than greatly decresed production nevertheless light movement to American spinners. Fertilizer sales 5,50,000 tons below last season but private acreage reports indicate small reduction.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m. New York cables: Sales and shipments of cloth in United States last month were respectively 154 per cent and 117 per cent of production. Sales of cloth last week somewhat above current production. Mill situation Great Britain, Japan has improved but has worsened in Germany, Czeckoslavika. Commodity price levels in United States about unchanged for last three weeks.

9-20 a.m. New York cables: February Textile Figures: Sales 154 per cent; Shipments 117 per cent of production; Stocks 10.2 per cent decrease; Unfilled orders 24.7 per cent increase.

4-16 p.m. New York cables: Textiles somewhat less active. Market reflects growing feeling acreage reduction may be less than previously anticipated. Doubt much further decline.

5-48 p.m.: Difference between American and Egyptian markets depends on action American markets. Differences will widen on steady or advancing prices but will narrow on decline. Acreage Sakell restricted to 40 per cent of previous acreage. Upper acreage will probably be increased. Think Egyptian markets Liverpool much healthier for recent liquidation.

9 p.m. New York: Long liquidation absorbed by trade buying at limits.

Reuter's cable: New York market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool, cables and liquidation.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.81
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 208 eq 4.72
Difference 109 pts eq Rs. 48
New York May (close) 10.95—5.48
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 208 eq 4.72
Difference 76 pts eq Rs. 33
Liverpool--New York:—
(At Liverpool close) May 67, October 55 (American points)

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 10.

Spot Cotton	10.85—10
May	10.95—10
July	11.18—11
October	11.50—08
December	11.71—09
January	11.80—09

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 10.

March	10.76—10
May	10.95—12
Middling Spot	10.51—13

NEW YORK.
New York, March 10.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	....10.81
May	....11.08
July	....11.27

New York: Noon Call—

March	....10.79
May	....11.01
July	....11.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 10.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 15,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the continent 11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 10.

March opening 5.79; closing 5.79 minus 11.
April closing 5.82 minus 10
May opening 5 85; closing 5.83 minus 11
June closing 5.98 minus 11
July opening 5.95; closing 5.94 minus 11
August closing 5.98 minus 11
September closing 6.02 minus 11
October opening 6 07 closing 6.06 minus 11
November closing 6.10 minus 10
Decemer closing 6.15 minus 10
January opening 6.18; closing 6.18 minus 10
February closing 6.22 minus 10
March closing 6.26 minus 10
Middling Spot closing 5.94 minus 08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, March 10.

Estimated Spot Sales 6,000 bales
Sales for Export Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 10.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple) 4.54
Broach, Fine (Good Staple) 4.74
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple) 4.94
Oomra, Good 3.94
Oomra, Fully Good 4.14
Oomra, Fine 4.34
Bengal, Good 3.74
Bengal, Fully Good 3.89
Bengal, Fine 4.04
Scinde, Fully Good 3 89
Scinde, Fine 4.04
Scinde, Superfine 4.19

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 10.

March	.....9.07
May	.....9.07
July	.....9.15
September	.....9.26
October	.....9.33
November	.....9.33
January	.....9.47
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	..9.60

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.
Bombay, Mar. 11.

Liverpool Wheat:—
March s 4/2 3/8d up 1/8d.
May s 4/4 3/8d up 1/8d.
July s 4/6d. up 1/4d.
Chicago Wheat:—
March dol 79 1/4—0
May dol 81 1/2—1/8
July dol 63 7/8—1/8
Argentine Linseed:—
April 11.31—4
May 11.37—8
New York Sugar:—
July 134 up 1
September 140 up 0
December 148 up 0
Wheat Cable: (Chicago)
"Prices at first advanced on "Bull" support but later declined on bearish Broad Street World's visible supply and realising. Closed barely steady."

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.
New York, Mar. 10.

Yarns, Southern. Single Skeins, 20's per lb. 20 cents.
Yarns Southern. 2-ply Skeins, Average grade. 40's per lb. 35 (New Orleans Spot 10.51)
Yarns. Southern. 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb. 50 cents

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

READY MONEY ALWAYS! ! !

FOR YOUR DAILY BUSINESS DISBURSEMENTS.

From your CURRENT DEPOSIT A/c which pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent. p. a. for the first 6 months and 2 per cent. p. a. for the next 6 months.

FOR YOUR DOMESTIC EXPENSES.

From your HOME SAVINGS A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 3-1/2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FOR YOUR YEARLY REQUIREMENTS.

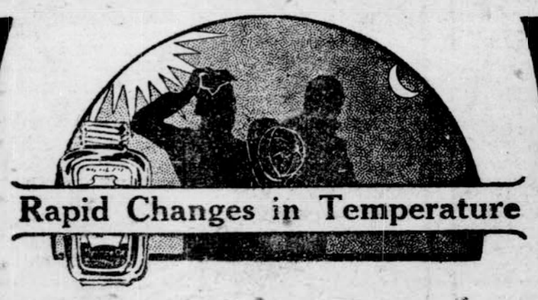
From your FIXED DEPOSIT A/c which pays you interest at the rate of 5 per cent. p. a.

COR AN INCIDENTAL EXPENSE.

By cashing your 3 YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATE which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple, 4-1/2 per cent. compound and 5-1/4 per cent. compound, as the case may be.

These and many more are the services offered by:

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.



Rapid Changes in Temperature

cause Sore Throat

Rapid changes in temperature make you susceptible to Colds and Sore Throat.

Formamint—by disinfecting your mouth and throat—will relieve the soreness and protect you against infectious diseases, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, etc. Formamint will prevent a cold or infection from "running through the house."

Always keep a bottle at hand.

FORMAMINT

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

At all Chemists and Bazars

THE

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

INDIA'S DEMAND FOR DOMINION STATUS

FULL TEXT OF SPEECHES

BY

The King, the Premier, the British Party Leaders and Representatives of the Princes and People of India

Together with the Prime Minister's Statement and a Precis of the House of Commons Debate on the Round Table Conference.

A VERY TIMELY AND HANDY VOLUME

Price Rs. Two, To Subscribers of "Indian Review," Re. 1-8,

Only a limited number of copies are issued.

Order your copy to-day.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.

Publishers & Book-Sellers, G. T., Madras.

... THE BOMBAY-AFRICAN ... MAIL STEAMER.

—:o:—

Built to latest specifications the B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd., new steamer, "Kenya" was opened on Monday evening to private inspection in No. 5, Alexandra Dock when a large number of guests, both Indian and European, were lavishly entertained by the steamship company.

S.S. "Kenya" will run between Bombay and Durban touching a number of Indian and African ports. Among these ports may be mentioned Porebunder, Mombasa, Zanzibar, and Daresaalam. The "Kenya" makes her maidan voyage to Durban leaving Bombay to-day (Wednesday).

Without going into details, let it be said to the credit of the B.I.S.N. Co., that the "Kenya" meets all the Board of Trade and Government of India Regulations relating to passenger accommodation, safety precautions and bare conveniences of third class emigrants, in a liberal spirit. The special "Thermotank" installation and "Punkhalower" which circulates fresh air and drives out stale air exactly on the inhaling and exhaling principle of the animals mechanism, is a feature of the greatest benefit and importance in a ship that can carry as many as 17000 third-class passengers and a full complement of well-over 2000 human souls. Every nook and corner of the vast ship of 10,000 tons (gross) is thus kept sweet and clean from the bowels of the engine levels to the music rooms and cabins on the top decks and an equable temperature can be maintained at with against the variations of climate.

The "Kenya" burns oil taking 1800 tons of crude oil and is driven by single reduction steam turbines on twin-screws. All auxiliary machinery is driven by electricity generated by 3 Deisil engines. An average speed of about 12 knots has been scheduled. Among the numerous safety devices may be mentioned fire proof and water-proof doors that can be instantly operated by levels on the officer's decks against fire and flood spreading from one compartment to the other throughout the ship. There are 28 life-boats with accommodation for the entire crew and passenger complement of about 2138 Two of the lifeboats are motor and fitted with wireless and search-light apparatus. Among the other special and interesting features of this new ship embodying the latest scientific improvements and passenger amenities may be mentioned the "Rich Fire Detecting System", and the "Marioni Sounding Device" and the Tasteful furnishing and decoration the comfortable spacing and attractive fitting up of all the cabins, saloons, corridors, bathrooms, staircases, lounges and decks.

SEVIKAS TO LIQUOR LICENSEES.

—:o:—

Threat Of Peaceful Picketing.

VILLE PARLE, Mar. 10

The Suburban District Prohibition Committee has issued the following appeal:—

The Sevikas of the Bombay Suburban District have undertaken the liquor prohibition work since the last few months. To achieve that object they have determined to try all peaceful methods.

The Sevikas hope to make a strong propaganda against liquor through meetings, house to house visits, cast organisations, prohibition leaflets, and peaceful picketing.

According to recent truce between the Government and The Indian National Congress, the Government have accepted the people's right to picket peacefully foreign cloth and liquor shops.

Under the circumstnces the Committee requests you to give up the idea of carrying on this destructive trade entirely, and find out some other honourable occupation for your livelihood.

In spite of this if you, through temptation, decide to carry on the liquor traffic, and suffer loss on account through the vigorous propaganda and peaceful picketing of the Sewikas you alone will be responsible for that, and you will have no right to make any complaints against the workers.

RELEASE OF SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Madras.—It is understood that lists called for from Jail Superintendents regarding political prisoners are still being received by Government. Orders were issued on Monday for releasing prisoners from the Madras Plenitentiary and also from the Cuddalore, Cannanore, Bellary and Alipore Jails.—A. P.

CRUSADE AGAINST SUPERSTITION.

—:o:—

Youths' Satyagraha before Naked Idol

(From A Correspondent.)

UJJAIN, Mar. 4.

A remarkable incident has happened in Ujjain in connection with this year's celebration of the Holy festival. The Sarafas Panchayat had put up a naked idol of Nathuramji in a public thoroughfare with a view to offer pujas and take it out in a procession. But the Youths of the place protested against this custom and wanted to pursuade the people from worshipping this obscene figure. The riff-raff of the place gathered there and insisted on offering pujas and taking out the procession. Satyagraha was offered in front of the idol by the youth. The police, though present at the scene, acted as mere spectators and thus allowed the goondas to have their own way. The latter gave lathi-blows on the heads of two volunteers who fell down unconscious. Young Laxmandas a victim of the lathi-blows was removed to the Civil hospital in a precarious state. This incident has roused the indignation of the people of the locality.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Mar. 7.

The news of settlement of Gandhi-Irwin conversations have been received well by the whole of Kathiawar. The release of the political prisoners belonging to Kathiawar will open many new avenues of work. It is learnt from reliable sources that (i) Khadi propaganda (ii) Village inquiry (iii) Rural reconstruction (iv) Political propaganda and (v) Social revolution will be future activities of the Satyagrahis. The people of Kathiawar will gather together for discussing general political problems. There is a probability of meeting of the Kathiawar Youth League in near future. Sjt. Manilal Kothari will concentrate all his attention to Kathiawar for social economic and political uplift of it.

It is understood that the women workers of Kathiawar will held a gathering at a city like Rajkot or Amreli. The Kathiawar Sevak Samiti and different Mahila Mandals will discuss how to combat child marriages, "male autocracy" and take steps amelioration of peasant class.

PROGRESS OF KHADDAR.

There is a remarkable progress in the Khadi activities of Kathiawar what is wanted is a scheme to producer thinner and better khaddar for winning the real wishes of the people. The efforts of Sjt. Jamnadas, Sjt. Hariharbhai and Sjt. Kothari have brought successful results. Dhrangadhra, Amreli, Chital and other places will be good production centres.

SJT. KOTHARI'S WORK.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari has gone to Jamnagar to consult the local public. The Wadhwan State Praja Mandal is going to publish a business directory. Dhrangadhra public mourn the sad demise of Maharani, who died after giving birth to a child. The Zhalawad youths discuss the possibility of forming Zhalawad Youth League. Inspection of seals of foreign cloth is to be continued now in right earnest in all places of Kathiawar. The leaders will, according to the information received, start for Ahmedabad very shortly to meet Bapuji and other congressmen. Foreign cloth is sealed at Rajula.

CONCENTRATE ON BOYCOTT

—:o:—

Sholapur Satyagrahis Still Jailed

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, March 10.

A lafgely attended public meeting was held recently to welcome released political prisoners and to explain the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. While explaining the agreement Sjt. Hanamantarao Mohare exhorted the audience to concentrate on boycott of foreign cloth and prohibition of intoxicants.

Sholapur Satyagrahi prisoners who are in the Bijapur District Prison are not yet released.

Increased Duty On Cotton Goods

—:o:—

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr Smith informed Sir Henry Croft that no representations had been made to the Government of India with reference to increased duties other than those mentioned by him in reply to a question put by Sir William Brass in the House of Commons on 4th March. He reminded Sir Henry that British cotton goods continue to enjoy lower duties than those imposed on foreign cotton goods.—Reuter.

Birth Of Heir-Apparent To Kashmir.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 9.

Cannes.—The Maharani of Kashmir has given birth to a son and heir. Both are well.—Reuter.

LAND REVENUE SUSPENSIONS AND RE-SUSPENSIONS

—:o:—

Helping Agriculturists "As A Special Case"

Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The sudden fall in commodity prices and its probable effect on the economic situation in the Presidency proper with particular reference to the producers of agricultural commodities has engaged the attention of Government for some time past. While Government cannot admit that a single year's fall in prices is sufficient ground for modifying the assessment, or for granting remissions of land revenue, they are pleased to direct that, as a special case and in order to help the agriculturists to adjust themselves to the new conditions now obtaining throughout India, in no case should more than one year's assessment be levied this year, throughout the Presidency proper, and that consequently all suspended arrears which are due for collection should be re-suspended.

(1) Where re-suspensions have been made under the preceding paragraph the current year will not be taken into account in calculating the period after which automatic remissions will become due in future years;

(2) The operation of the Suspension and Remission Rules will not be affected except in villages to which the special concession now granted applies;

(3) In cases in which authorised arrears are re-suspended under paragraph 1, but have already been paid, the amount received should first be set off against dues still outstanding on account of the current year and the balance, if any, should be refunded on application or credited to the accounts of the Khatedars concerned as over collections.

Orders regarding Sind will be issued separately.

BENARES RESUMES NORMAL COURSE.

—:o:—

Joint Peace Committee Formed.

Maulana Umerdaraz Beg, Secretarly, Jamiat-ul-Llema, U.P. wires from Benares:—

"Peace now reigns in Benares. There are no more quarrels now between Hindus and Musalmans. A Peace Committee of eight Hindus and eight Mussalmans and one Christian is formed. I saw with Maulvi Abdul Majid, Vakil and Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Babu Bhagawandas, and Shree Prakhas, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, and Babu Siva Prasad Gupta, member, All-India Congress committee, to have an exchange of views. All these people are trying with Muslim leaders to preserve and maintain peace and mutual fellowship. I saw many Muslim leaders who have formed a Muslim Committee to preserve peace

The condition all-round is satisfactory. Some newspapers for their own ends are publishing false news. Public are warned against believing such news and are requested to await the report of the deputation of the Jamait-ul-Ulma, U. P. These papers are strengthening the bands of militant Hindus and Muslims of Benares and thereby sowing seeds of future quarrel.

I appeal to newspapers to refrain from ppublishing misleading news.

INDAN WOMEN STUDENTS' FRIEND.

—:o:—

Helping Them To Know England.

To aid and advise the increasing number of Indian women students studying in England, the High Commissioner for India has appointed Miss Hope Bose to the Education Department at India House.

She will attend to the welfare of her countrywomen at the British universities and training institutions.

Miss Bose, a young Indian woman from Bengal, has spent most of her time in England since 1920, when she went to Girton, Cambridge, and read modern languages She then taught for over four years at South Hampstead High School.

"When young Indian women come to England," said Miss Bose to a "News Chronicle" representative, "they need advice as to where they shall stay, where they shall study, where to spend their vacations, and what to do in their spare-time.

"I am anxious to have an Indian women's hostel in London But we should not limit it entirely to Indians, as a large part of the Indian woman's idea in coming to England is to get to know English people, and to enter English social life. At the hostel, therefore, we should be anxious to have English girls and foreigners."

RODOFEN

DENTAL CREAM

FOR

Beautiful Teeth and Sound Healthy Gums.

Use it daily, Morning and Night.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.

CALCUTTA.

STOCKISTS:

Orient Drug Agency, Bombay. : : Konkar Brothers, Poona.

Sis . . . .

Mother's right hand in the home, father's confidant, friendly adviser to the boys, devoted nurse to granny and grand-dad ... And — perhaps because she has been doing too much — perhaps because she is at a trying time — there are days when her back aches, days when she feels exhausted and out of sorts. But, thank goodness, there's always

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. One dose immediately banishes all pain, and restores vigour, well being and cheerfulness. That is why folks call CAFIASPIRIN a "friend of the family".

BAYER

LION & HORSE CIGARETTES

MADE IN CHINA

By

Chinese Labour

and

CAPITAL

Not a Cough In a Thousand

Ask your Dealer for a Packet.

You'll be Delighted and Satisfied.

Sole Agents for India :-

SING KEN & Co., 262, Dapty Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 42224.

AGENTS for Cutch Kathiawar & Cutch ABDUL GANI ALLY PORBUNDER.

AGENTS for SIND: HAJI ABOO HAJI TARMOHOMED KARACHI.

Dr. N. L. BURMAN, Hydrocele Expert, (Balaji Road, Surat)

Radically Cures

HYDROCELE

Without operation, within 15 minutes in one sitting only

Will be seen in Bombay for the following days—

Dates 25th February to 8th March 1931.

TIME :— 9 to 12 A. M. & 4 to 6 P. M

—Consultation fee Rs. 5/-

Address:...Hararwala Building, Golpitha, Bombay 7.

Buy the
QUALITY
L. G.
BLACK MISKY
Asafœtida
Rs. 1-14 per lb.
and all other kinds
Laljee Godhoo & Co.,
Samuel St., Vadgadi,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 23443.
Branches :
Madras and Kumbakonam.

DON'T FEAR ?
SCORPION STINGS

It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8,
Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 3. On receipt of Rs. 4. One dozen phials are sent free of postag.
RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,
152 Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.
Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.
To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.
Feen-a-mint
The Chewing
LAXATIVE

BALAJI TALISMANS
Prepared by a sage in Tirumalai Hills—Miraculous in their effect. Money Refunded if not benefitted.
No. I. NAVAPAHA TALISMAN—Drives away the evil effects of Planets—Brings Health, wealth and success. Very Powerful in effect—Rs. 5-0-0.
No. II. SUCCESS in Examination or any undertaking—No. III Wealth.
No. IV. HEALTH.—Each Re. 1-0-0.
No V. P. CHARGES IF MONEY SENT IN ADVANCE.
Address:—
MR. S. S. SARMA,
Tirupati.

GERMANY FACES HER BUDGET.

A Balance In 1931-1932

PRUNING THE DOLE.

In view of Mr. Snowden's disclosure of the gravity of the Budget problem in Great Britain and the particular problem of the unemployment insurance fund, some considerable interest attaches to the methods whereby the German Government hope in the year 1931-32 to solve a comparable problem.

The German difficulty, so far as the figures go, is worse even than the British. The number of German unemployed has reached 5,000,000. The unemployment insurance fund has in the recent past been as crippling a burden on the German Budget as the corresponding fund has on the British Budget. Yet the German Finance Minister has now announced that as a result of drastic cutting down in expenditure an estimated deficit of 1,000,000,000 marks (£50,000,000) in the current year will give way to a balanced budget in the coming year. The "cuts" already assured in German expenditure for the year 1931-1932 amount to the sum of 1,153,000,000 marks, or the equivalent of £57,650,000.

The process whereby the German Government has already tackled the sort of problem that Great Britain as yet only talks of tackling may be of practical interest in this country. In one sense Germany is in a position of advantage because every class of the people is working hard and is ready in the grim German way to face sacrifices such as would perhaps be more difficult to impose on the British people.

THE SECOND EXPORTING COUNTRY.

One of the results already achieved in that sense is shown in the trade returns for 1930, which reveal that, for the first time in history, Germany rose to second place among the world's exporting countries. German exports for that year rose to the equivalent of £601,000,000. British exports declined to £570,000,000, and Great Britain thus fell behind Germany as an exporting country.

The spirit in which the present financial and economic measures have been adopted by the German Government is illustrated by the campaign that is being carried out by the Chancellor, Dr. Bruning. He is making speeches in various parts of Germany designed without mercy to rouse the people to a sense of danger. On a recent occasion in East Prussia he was so outspoken and so regardless of his own popularity that certainly ugly demonstrations were provoked against him. Yet he takes no heed. The other day, he spoke at Chemnitz and broadly warned his audience that if they expected relief from a reduction or suspension of reparation payments they had not yet braced themselves to the reality of what was before them, and that they had to solve their problem by their own sacrifices.

SHORT SHRIFT FOR COMMUNISTS.

The process of sacrifice began with the financial programme issued by decree in the summer, and confirmed by the Reichstag in the autumn. After the first few months of its operation the Communists and other extreme Left influences have tried to exploit the inevitable feeling of discontent created in certain quarters, but the German Government has met such outbursts in a typical way. A strike in twenty-two Ruhr coal mines was organised in the first week of this year, and was brought to an end three days later by the arrest of about 100 Communist agitators. The Government then issued a decree ordaining that for a period of six months ahead all industrial disputes must be submitted at once to an arbitrator, whose decision is to be final and binding.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The chief Budget problem is that of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. A basis has been adopted for making the fund self-supporting instead of being a charge on the Budget, by the method of raising the contribution from employed insured persons, and of drastically cutting down the amount of insurance to be paid to certain types of unemployed person and in certain types of contingency. The saving to the Budget resulting therefrom will be 267,000,000 marks (£13,350,000). Next, a saving of 119,000,000 marks (£5,950,000) is to be effected in the expense of the Health Insurance Fund by reduced benefits, a reduced number of panel doctors, and a new rule which will make the insured patients contribute to the cost of every prescription issued. Miscellaneous cuts in expenditure amount to 286,000,000 marks (£14,300,000). A saving of 63,000,000 marks (£3,150,000) is effected by the cutting down by 20 per cent. of the salaries of the President, Chancellor, all Cabinet Ministers, and members of Parliament, both in the Reich and in the Federal States, and by 6 per cent. of all civil servants, at home and abroad, whose salaries exceed £75 a year.

It is a drastic scheme to solve a drastic problem. On paper the German Budget for 1931-32 is balanced. The only thing that can upset it is an unexpected fall in revenue, a contingency less likely to arise in Germany than in any country in the world, because the people are working hard in the knowledge that the country is passing through a crisis.—"Observer."

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO PARSIS

—:o:—

"Their Services Will Be Written With Gold."

The special representative of the "Kaiser-i-Hind", Bomay wiring from Delhi on 7th inst. stated:—

"Mahatmaji gave me special interview yesterday in the course of which he paid a glowing tribute to the great services which the "Kaiser-i-Hind" and its proprietor Mr. Hirjibehedin, rendered to the national cause and expressed great admiration for the noble part which the Parsi community had played in effectively advancing the country's fight for freedom. Mahatmaji said: "Kaiser-i-Hind Khub Seva Bajavi."

Gandhiji added that he was sure the services of Parsi ladies and gentlemen will be written with gold in the history of India, and he asked me to assure the community through the medium of your paper that he will not forget these services.

PARSIS ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

I told Mahatmaji that minority communities were clamouring for special rights and protection and that although there were three Parsis on the Round Table Conference none had pleaded the rights of Parsis; and I asked Mahatmaji whether he would advocate their rights as the Congress had decided to give all consideration to the rights of minorities. Mahatmaji said that Parsis were so strong that they could take care of themselves; that if he said that he would champion their cause it would look like egotism. Their case did not require special pleading and there was no necessity to remind him of not neglecting their interests. He cannot ignore their claims and their services.

READY TO REPAY LOSS, IF ANY.

After reflecting carefully Gandhiji said "If it was shown to me that the Parsis had suffered any loss I will repay it with compound interest". He gave me permission to convey this message to our beloved Community.

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE

On Tuesday the Swastik League Bombay completed its 2nd year, and on that day the League celebrated the anniversary day at Gawalia Tank Maidan. In the morning the volunteers had a march past the flag of their Volunteer Corps, and, thereafter, they had a route march from the Gawalia Tank Maidan via Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Sandhurst Road, Lamington Road and Girgaum Back Road to the premises of the Bombay Gymnastic Institute of Prof. Kalyanpurkar. which is the birth-place of the Volunteer Corps of the League

At that place Prof. Gajendragadar, the G. O. C. of the Volunteer Corps, during the course of a short address, stated how on the 10th of March 1929, about 30 men started receiving their first lessons in military drill in that very place and how after a steady growth the strength of the Volunteer Corps had risen more than 300 members.

He emphasised that in a unit like the Volunteer Corpse every man counted; because the reputation of the whole unit depended on each member thereof.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND PORT TRUST

As a result of the e'ections held on the 9th March 1931, the following gentlemen have been declared elected as the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust for a period of tyo years commencing from 1st April 1931:—

Cotton Section—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt.

Piecegoods Section—Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji.

Grain and Seeds Section—Mr. Vithaldas Kanji.

General Section—Mr. Lalji Naranji, and Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee."

LIBRARY HAND BOOK.

The time for receiving information for insertion in the "All-India Library Hand Book with Index" is extended up to the 31st March 1931. Information English, Marathi and even Gujrathi received later, will not be inserted in the All-India List. The publication of the Hand Book is held up to the end of March 1931 to enable more librarians to send the required information to R. G. Kanade, C/o Dayanprakash, Bombay 4.

VINCENT MASSEY SCHOLARSHIP

—:o:—

Applications are invited for the Vincent Massey Scholarship for 1931. This Scholarship has been made possible by the generosity of Mr. Vincent Massey of Canada as a token of good-will towards India. The Scholarship is of the value of 2,000 dollars (inclusive of all expenses) and is tenable for one year at the University of Toronto for a post-graduate course.

The Scholarship is to be awarded by His Excellency the Viceroy at the recommendations of a Committee of Selection. The General Secretary of the Y. M. C. As. in India is the Secretary of this Committee. In addition to the value of the Scholarship, the University of Toronto has agreed to remit the regular tuition fees in the case of this Scholarship. This concession will not apply to laboratory fees for Sciences. The applicants should be the holders of a M. A. or an Honour's degree.

Opportunities for Post-Graduate studies at Toronto are available in the following subjects:—

Greek: Latin, Semitics, English. History, Political Science and Economics, Law, Philosophy, Psychology, Educational Theory, Mathematics, Physics, Astronomy, Biology, Botany. Anatomy, Bio-Chemistry, Zymology, Physiology, Food Chemistry, Pathology and Bacteriology, Pathological Chemistry, Chemistry, Geology and Palaeonotolgy. Mineology, Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Physiological Hygiene, Epidemiology and Biometrics. Anthropology, Pharmacology, Agriculture.

The applications for Scholarships should reach the undersigned not later than the 5th April 1931 on prescribed form which can be had along with extracts from the Calendar of School Graduate Studies University of Toronto for four annas, from the undersigned or from offices of the Christian Colleges in India or the Y. M. C. A.'s.—

B. L. RALLIA RAM,
C|o P. O. Box 133, Lahore.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

—:o:—

The Annual Convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held at 4 p.m. on 15th inst. at Ajmer and the General Council of the Federation will also meet on the same date at the said place to consider the following important subjects:—

1 Impending All-Indian retrenchment of railway workers; 2 Reinstatement of the G. I. P. Railway strikers; 3 Revision of constitution; 4 Future course of action; 5 Trade Union Unity.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union have formed a Reception Committee at Kaisar Ganj. Ajmer and necessary arrangements for boarding and lodging of delegates coming from various parts of India have have been made.

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJEE DESAI'S CHARITIES.

During 1930 D. B. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, R. B. Chunilal H. Setalvad, C.I.E., R. S. Maganlal, D. Khakhar, Mr. Krishordas P. Mangaldas and Mr. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi, Solicitor acted as Trustees of the above Charities. On the 1st day of January 1930 the Trustees had with them a balance of Rs. 2,21,107-7-8, adding to this the sum of Rs. 88,744-11-2 as received from rents of all the Trust properties interest on Government Securities, amounts received for the use of Wadi, deposits received from tenants. Boarders and for Wadi and miscellaneous charges, etc. the total amounted to Rs. 3,09,852-2-10. Deducting from this the sum of Rs. 73,830-11-8 as spent for the Boarding Institution, Payments to Widows and Orphans, for Sadavarat, Municipal Taxes, Insurance premiums, return of deposits to tenants boarders and for annuity to Shri Gokalnathji Temple at Mangrol, general repairs to Trust properties and for construction of building at junction of Bhuleshwar and Pinjrapole Streets, miscellaneous charges, etc., there was a net balance of Rs. 2,36,021-7-2 on 31-12-1930 of which Rs. 2,32,222-10-9 are invested in Government Securities.

—:o:—

Rugby.—2,59,000 people visited the Persian Art Exhibition which had been open since January 7 and closed on Saturday.—B. O. W.

Severe weather with keen east winds has been experienced throughout British Isles, during the week-end and snow is falling heavily this morning. During the breeze which swept the Straits of Dover last night, shipping which had been delayed for several days by gales had to proceed with extreme caution. A small London steamer foundered in the storm in the Humber Estuary on Saturday. Rescue work was rendered difficult owing to the severe snow-storm, but ultimately all the crew of seventeen were saved.—B. O. W.

INDIAN STUDENTS' UNION

—:o:—

Address By Professor Zimmern

INDIA AND WORLD POLITICS

The eleventh annual meeting of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel. Gower Street, London was held in mail week.

After a musical programe which included Indian songs rendered vocally by Miss Bina Addy and recitations of African folk poetry by Miss Grace Walker, Professor Alfred Zimmern, professor of International Relations in the University of Oxford and director of the Geneva School of International Studies, gave an address.

He felt, he said, that Indian students whose attention was centred on the domestic issue did not take sufficient interest in international affairs. When Indian politicians come to manage their country's affairs, they would find that all roads lead to Geneva. He answered the common accusation that the League had not achieved much by saying that the world was not prepared to go faster. The League could not possibly go ahead of public opinion of countries comprising it.

In the process of the transition of India from a position of subordination to one of partnership the British connection should be maintained. Neither the American Declaration of Independence nor the Treaty of Paris could break away entirely from the past bonds. Even now there was a persistence of the inferiority, or they might call it superiorty, complex in the attitude of America to Europe. For international reasons it was wished that the term "British" should also include India. If the white and non-white peoples of the Empire could settle down together under a common political system it would be an example to the rest of the world.

"India is the pivot of world problems to-day," the speaker said. "There is no ground for the objection that larger numbrs of India's population would upset the balance, and turn the scales against England. The new international relationship is not based on the number of heads. Large-scale inter-Continental system are better suited to the conditions of the modern world than small homogeneous states. Inside a large-scale government like the British Commonwealth there is infinite room for decentralisation."

Professor Zimmern urged that there were positive advantages in the British connection. Pax Britannica, in the sense of inconceivability of war between the two countries and chances of common defence, was the most important. The essence of English government was constitutionalism and equality of personal right before law. These were useful to India in her onward march. The federation suggested was looser than unity, which was more difficult of achievement in India. India will never be a nation, but it will become a commonwealth.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

In view of the fact that the Matriculation Scheme will be considered by the University Senate in June next, it has become necessary to convene the seventh session of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference at an early date. Hence on behalf of the teachers in Konkan Division and in co-operation with the organisers of the Konkan Education Week, it is arranged to hold that session at Ratnagiri during the Easter Holidays.

Schools are requested as usual to contribute Rs. 5 (five rupees) per school towards the expenses of the Conference and to inform the Secretaries in time of the number of representatives that may attend.

BENGAL DRAMATIC CLUB'S BANDINI

The Bengal Dramatic Club gave a performance of the Bengali play "Bandini" or the Captive Princess at the Damodar Thackersey Hall on Saturday last. There was a big audience.

After the conclusion of the play M. A. Mitter delivered a short speech in the course of which he announced the presentation of a medal to the best actor. The selection of the best actor, however, was not easy and it was given to Mr. T. P. Roy Chaudhary.

Among the successful actors may be mentioned Messrs. H. N Barat, A Munshi, R. N. Das and S. R. Lahiri.

Good Sight Is Your Most Valuable Asset.
We specialise in lenses made from the formula of the famous Scientist
The Late Sir William Crookes.
Crookes lenses are the best.
Let us Demonstrate them to you.
Consult our London Specialist
in
Visual and Ophthalmic Optics,
N. R. Dastoor, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., F.N.A.O., F.C.L.
(London).
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
(The Oldest and the Original Firm of DASTOOR)
71, Esplanade Road.
Opp. The Bombay Club and Near Currency Bank
Fort. BOMBAY.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
Insurance Company, Limited.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
Managing Agents:—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

I.L. 1328
Weakening Agonising PILES?

THE wonderful soothing and curative power of Zam-Buk is strikingly demonstrated in cases of piles, or haemorrhoids. These inflamed swollen growths at the bowel extremity cause almost incessant pain, loss of blood, and serious weakness.
Zam-Buk is mildly astringent and has a contractive effect on the dilated veins. It takes away all pain and causes the protrusions to gradually disappear. Whether your piles are inward or outward, be sure to try this great herbal ointment.
FACTS SWORN ON OATH before Mr. J. C. Watts, a London Solicitor, prove the astonishing cure of Mr. H. Taylor, Building Contractor, High Rd., Tottenham, London, N. 17. He says:—"I started with piles through sitting in damp places. The dragging pain and irritation was torture. I lost a lot of blood. "I had doctors and hospital treatment, but it seemed operation was my only hope. A friend recommended Zam-Buk and it gave wonderful relief from the intolerable itching, and I soon. As I continued with Zam-Buk the haemorrhage ceased and the piles vanished completely. I have never had any return of the terrible complaint."
Zam-Buk also cures eczema, ulcers, poisoned wounds, itch, ringworm, bad legs, cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, and muscular pains. *One Rupee or Rs. 2-4 a box.*
Zam-Buk
FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Iyo Maru	5962	26 Feb.	12 Mar.
Takusan „	10500	....	@24 Mar.
Hankow „	4104	14 Mar.	25 Mar.
Tokiwa „	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
Tsushima,	6754	29 Mar.	2 April
Haruna „	10500	....	7 April
xKaga „	5860	30 Mar.	12 „
Katori „	10000	....	@21 „

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Mar.	4 April
Suwa „	11000	2 April	19 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
sama Maru	22000	1 April	7 April
hinyo „	22000	14 April	21 April

*Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full Particulars, please apply to:
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Shanghai Maru ..	8th Mar.	20th Mar.
Shingo Maru	12th „	20th „
Honolulu Maru ..	14th „	25th „
Sumatra Maru ..	27th „	5th April
Hamburg Maru ..	9th April	

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Phone Nos. 22150 and 23478
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 250.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22977.

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub Divisional Officer (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—

"I have tried many Astrologers both Native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1: 5 years Rs 2/8. State birth particulars & time of writing: KALINGA ASTRO-ICAL BUREAU. Vizianaga-

ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

understand how glib are such expressions of opinion.

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

Last wek-end I was at a meeting of the Executive of the Labour and Socialist International in Switzerland. The Indian issue was raised in two directions. In the first place the I. L. P. had submitted a memorandum urging the adoption of a more advanced Socialist and Internationalist policy, including the recognition of the right of India to Independence. At the same time the I. L. P. urged that the forthcoming International Socialist Conference at Vienna should be utilised to make the International more representative by inviting delegates from countries where the working class parties are at present unaffiliated to the International, with a view to getting their co-operation. The Executive decided to include Imperialism in the agenda of the forthcoming Conference, when the I. L. P. and other "Left" Parties will have an opportunity of urging the right of the Indian and other peoples to independence. I suggested—as representative of the I. L. P.—that contacts should be made with the Indian T. U. movement, with the Socialist Party recently established at Lahore, and with Socialist leaders within the Congress like Jawaharlal Nehru. The Executive was not prepared to accept this suggestion immediately, but the Secretary was insructed to explore the possibilities of making useful contacts.

DEMOCRATIC FRANCHISE URGED.

On the motion of Otto Bauer, the Austrian Socialist leader, a resolution was carried reaffirming the view of the International of the right of India to full self-government, and expressing the hope that the present negotiations would have a successful issue, and urging that the new constitution should be based on a franchise which would enable the industrial workers and the peasants to have effective representation. There is a considerable alarm, even in moderate Labour circles, about the proposed basis of the constitution. The representatives of the Labour Party at the International Executive were as concerned about this as I in my capacity as delegate for the Independent Labour Party.

Unless the new constitution represents the new India we recognise it is doomed to failure.

WHO CREATES WAR?

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

intermediate process of a class war which can be avoided as both the exploiting class and the exploited are becoming conscious of the injustice of a State based upon the continuation of classes in any nation. It is this consciousness among all classes which will avoid the dictatorship of the proletariat and lead the people straight on to a Classless Socialist Republic. In the meanwhile the parties will exist and it will be idle to blame either party for any class war that may continue for the organisation of the forces, but the leaders of National Unity will not be justified in denouncing the Labour leaders who are creating a consciousness for social justice nor will they be justified in asserting that their Dominion Status will give the necessary freedom and justice to workers and peasants. The difference betwen the two parties is a difference in tactics and because the Unity leaders are dependent upon the support they get from the capitalist owners for any work they can carry on they adopt the tactics of least resistance but they fail to realise that they are only delaying and accentuating the class war which they also denounce even at the present moment. They may and do, in the meanwhile, throw out a challege to the other party to take charge of the leadership. Thus they refuse to give the correct lead, to the masses, of throwing off all exploitation whatsoever. It is a lead which they are able but unwilling to give. And so the rank and file of Congess workers will wait for the next instalment of the Round Table Conference reforms and will have to face another period of a few years of agitation and struggle.

Rugby.—The Imperial Airways flying boat inaugurating the Northern Section of the Cairo-Cape route arrived at Kisumu on Lake Victoria, on Sunday night and unloaded mails which left London on February 24.

The Southern Section of the route will be opened during the summer.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The condition of Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of Exchequer, who is suffering from cystitis following influenza is reported unchanged.—B. O. W.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS
March 11.
Shanko Maru, Equsa, Karachi.
Heyin Maru, Suruki, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES
March 11.
Burala, Cook, Rangoon.
Genoa, Bonzamino, Mormagoa.
Tuscania, Rome, Liverpool.
Iyo Maru, Ujerno, Kobe.
Clan Maciver, Macferlane, Dunkirk.
Sarvistan, Struth, Jeddah.
City of Dalhast, Rose, Calcutta.

LOADING
March 11.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Singo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Rajputana for China and Japan.
Steamer Dumana for London.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S S Sarvistan:—The M K Khalili's steamer Sarvistan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with 840 pilgrims.

S S Shunko Maru:—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Heijin Maru:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Heijin Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Genova:—The M Italiana, Steamer Genoa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S S Lasconia:—The G T Company's steamer Tuscania will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with passengers.

S S Iyo Maru:—The N Y K Steamer Iyo Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Maciver:—The J. F. Company's steamer Clar Maciver, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a cargo of manganese ore.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, March 11.
2 Ranchi, London, 4-4, M M & Co.
3 Iyo Maru, Nagoya, 12-3, N Y Kaisha.
4 Domala, Karachi, 14-3, M M & Co.
5 Kenya Durban, 11-3, M M and Co.
7 Sturmfels Karachi, 13/3 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Benvenne, Burma, 11-3, Graham T Co.
9 Meerkirk, Karachi 14-3 L Edwards Ltd.
11 Macedonia Marseilles 14/3 M M and Co.
12 Tuscania, Southampton, 12-3, Graham T Co.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 Shunko Maru Japan 12-3 O S. Kaisha.
16 Genova Marmagoa 12-3 F T & M.
17 Clan Maciver Malabar Coast. 12-3 J. Finlay & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Heijin Maru Rangoon N F Scindia S N Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 13-3, M M & Co.
8 Kidderpore, Japan 13-3, M M and Co.
10|11 Karapara, Calcutta, 14|3 M M and Co.
14 Shanghai Maru, Japan, 16-3, O S Kaisha.
15 Alavi, Red Sea Ports, 12-3 T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C/R Jalaputra, Rangoon 15-3, Scindia S N Co.
D/E Barala, Rangoon, 12-3, M M & Co.
F. Sarvistan, Jeddah, 12-3, M K Khaleeli.
G Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 11-3, L Naranji & Co.
H Janaki, M'Coast 11-3, Malabar S S Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Rajputana 13/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Moldevia 3-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-4-31
Viceroy of India 16-4-31
Naldera 24-4-31
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa, 26-3-31 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 6/4/31 G T Co.
Clan Macbean 16/3/31 J F Co.
City of Cairo 20/3/31 K N Co.
City of London 24-3-31 K N Co.
City of Cardiff 12-3-31 K N Co.
FROM OSLO
Thuleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels, 15-3-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels, 24-3-31, L Edwards
FROM HULL.
Ariosto 22/3/31 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Hochkirkeza 28-3-31, H F Campbell Co.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co.
City of Eastbourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Samaria, 4/3/31 (Tourists).
Belganland, 17-3-31 (Tourists).
Knoxville City 11-4-31 M M & Co.

FROM GENOA.
Sumabia, 10-3-31, M Italiana.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tokio Maru, 18-3-31 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 26-3-31, P & O S N Co.
Honolulu Maru, 12-3-31. O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 27/3/31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 18/3/31 N Y Kaisha
Kaga Maru 30/3/31 N Y Kaisha
Mantua 19-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 20-4-31

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 27-3-31, P O S. N.
Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karoa, 14-3-31, M M & Co.
Karagola, 28-3-31, M M & Co.
Khandalla 11-4-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Ranchi, 4-4-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES
Macedonia 14-3-31 P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Domala 14-3-31 M M & Co.
Dumma N F M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Sturnfels, 13-3-31, L Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE.
Kidderpore 7/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru N F O S Kaisha
Shanghai Maru, 16-3-31, O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru N F O S Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor NF, M M Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karapara 10/3/31 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.

FOR BUSREH.
Varsova 13-3-31, M M and Co.
Barpeta N F M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Ranchi P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Macedonia P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Domala M M & Co.
Dumana M M & Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru O S Kaisha.
Shanghai Maru, O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru O S Kaisha

FOR HAMBURG.
Sturnfels L Edward & Co.

FOR BUSREH.
Varsova M M and Co.
Barpeta M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor T M Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karapara, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Sarasvati 10-3-31
Shanghai Maru 10-3-31
Padma 10-3-31
Varsova 10-3-31
Domala 11-3-31
Genova 11-3-31

EXPORTS
Bombay, March 11.

S S Macedonia for London:—1 case of wollen carpets, W. H. Brady & Co.

For Marseills:—1000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.; 2000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

S S Sterfels for Hamburg:—1000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 2500 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 50 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & Co.; 237 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—105 bales cotton fly M. Chandulal & Co., 50 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton fly, M. Chandulal & Co.

S S Shingo Maru for Shanghai: 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Trading Co.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw; Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, N. W. Nagshi & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, L. Kallianji & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha and Co.

S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe: 1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Trading Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha; Ltd. 100 bales 1000 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha & Co.

S S Shinko Maru for Kobe:—200 bales, cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Iyo Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Kidderpore: for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 50 bales cotton raw C. Oentemal; 100 bales A. Khimji & Co. 500 bales cotton raw J. Dossa & Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton raw J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton raw, Q K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, March 11.

S S Whitehill from Liverpool, Agent K Nixon & Co.:—64 cases cotton piece goods; 22 cases paper; 46 cases distumper; 420 cases china clay; 75 cases whisky; 46 cases stearine; 780 cases soap; 26 cases wine; 53 cases woodpulp boards; 45 cases wire netting; 52 cases bobbins; 250 bundle steel widdies; 250 bundles steel sheets; 87 cases machinery; 642 drums paint; 154 drums chemicals.

From Manchester:—47 cases cotton yarn; 63 cases cotton; 18 cases machinery.

From Alexandria:—1137 bales cotton.

From Portsaid:—55 cases sardines.

S S Macedonia from London, Agent M M & Co.:—12 cases glass ware; 30 cases wines; 354 cases oil stores; 40 cases plaster; 500 cases cement; 123 cases drums lule-oil.

S S Goalpara from Calcutta, Agent M M & Co.:—4344 bags rice; 4850 ton coal; 986 bags Queinies; 215 bags H Cloth; 52 bags jute gas kathing; 42 cases soap; 40 cases enamal; 10 cases brandy; 76 cases medicine; 1221 cases nos empty drums; 200 nos cylinders; 1990 drums paint; 25 drums Varnish; 47 drums coal tar; 748 drums coal pitch; 480 bags bitenits; 60 bags cement; 10650 bags tea.

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
WEDNESDAY, March 11.
B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 1/15 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 May.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 929
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3/4.
Banks Buying 30 Days 134 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 69 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 88.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE.
New York-London 4.85 13/16, 10th instant.
Shanghai-London 1/3 3/4, 11th instant.
Japan-London 2/0 3/8, 10th instant.
London-Paris 124.10 10th instant.
London-Belgium 34.85 10th instant.
London-Switzerland 25.24 10th instant.
London-Italy 92.75 10th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4-4-10-3/4 9th instant, £4-4-11-1/2 10th instant.
Silver London Ready 13 3/8 9th instant, 13 3/4 10th instant.
Silver London Forward 13 5/16 9th instant, 13 11/16 10th instant.
Silver New York Ready 29 1/4 9th instant, 30 1/2 10th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 21/32 per cent. 9th instant, 2 21/32 per cent 10th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 7/8 per cent 9th instant, 2 7/8 per cent 10th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 6-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos. 5 p.c.
12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, March 11.
3 Months Discounts 2 21/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5-1/2 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate.—7 per cent.

(THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.)

—:o:—

Bombay, Mar. 6.

Receipts for week ending 5th Mar.

	1931 Bales.	1930 Bales.
Bengals	5345	13531
Oomras	60588	67738
Dholleras	6895	5362
Broach	11459	28203
Southerns	435	198
Persians	...	...
Americans	4359	...
Egyptians	8062	271
E. Africans	3099	658
Other sorts	...	4
Total	100242	116465

Exports for week ending 5th Mar.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	.....
Continent	31642
China	15150
Japan	100114
Coast Ports	1774
Total	148680

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	11146
China, Japan & Coast Ports	36271
Total	47417

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 5th Mar.

	1930-31	1929-30
	2103543	2259077

Exports from 1st Sept. to 5th Mar.

	1930-31	1929-30
United Kingdom	42798	47855
Continent	301061	396017
China	191478	155997
Japan	878244	654471
Coast Ports	10434	10494
U. S. A.	277	22764
Total	1424290	1287598

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 5th March 1931 ...

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 5th Mar. 1931 ...

Same period last ...

Estimated stock ... cotton, held ... ters, Dealers in Bombay ... 1931

RECEIPAS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Mar. 11.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	524	296,682
Central India	1,247	277,089
Barsi and Nagar	259	146,791
Hydtrabad-Goarara	.....	70,698
Berar	4,534	483,715
Central Provinces	2,648	283,234
Total Oomras	9,212	1,555,209
Dholera	305	101,639
N.-W. Provinces	.....	85,170
Rajputana	515	28,461
Sind-Punjab	.....	96,878
Broach	1,800	69,587
Coompta & Dharwar	91	17,593
Westerns-		
Northerns	.....	8,640
Cocoanada	.....	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	13,704
Persian	.....	115
American	.....	53,701
Egyptian and African	3,187	134,663
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	124
Total	15,110	2,165,5

EXPORTS FRO... 1st Sep...

In fullpressed Bales.	
Europe	
Japan & Ch...	
Coast Por...	
Up-cour...	
Rail ...	
Afloat ... for ...	

IT'S ALL SATISFACTION!

All the users are unanimous in their convictions that if the most reliable, durable and accurate Alarm Timekeeper is needed, one may unhesitatingly possess the VIGO Alarm Timepiece.

Big Size .. Rs. 6/- each.
Small Size .. „ 5/8/- „
Radium figures „ 1/- extra.

VICTOR WATCH Co.,
37—39—41, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY No. 3.
Telegrams—TIMEKEEPER Telephone—25662.

ACHARYA RAY'S INVENTION

ONCE YOU USE ALWAYS YOU WILL USE
STOCKISTS:—
M/s MOHANLAL MANSUKHLAL, Jumma Masjid.
M/s V. PRABHA & CO., Tram Terminus, Sandhurst Bridge
M/s HINDI VASTU PRASARK MANDALI, Kandewadi Naka.
Sole Agents:—
KONKER BROS. & CO.
MOHAN BUILDING, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

WHERE WILL YOU BUY YOUR GOODS ?

From The

SWADESHI MARKET

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL

Insurance Co can give EXPERT Advice on all classes of Insurance ||

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1931.

JUPITER

Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments ||

Tory Backsliding Explained Away.

—:o:—

"OPPOSITION BASED ON GROUNDS OF PROCEDURE."

"Quiet Informal Talks"—Not A "Resounding Conference" Wanted.

CONSERVATIVES' CONDITIONAL FURTHERING OF R. T. C.

BALDWIN TO MAKE STATEMENT TO-DAY.

While official Conservative reticence regarding the announcement that Conservatives will not participate in any further Round Table Conference held in India continues, it is unofficially suggested that Mr. Baldwin means merely to keep the Conservatives' hands absolutely free in regard to further negotiation, and also that the Conservatives are determined to conduct any further bargaining with India through the Imperial Parliament and responsible Government in London and not in India over the heads of both those authorities.

"NOT A NEW DECLARATION."

A statement from authoritative Conservative source issued to-day declares that Mr. Baldwin's decision announced last night about the Round Table Conference in India is not a new declaration of policy, but merely Mr. Baldwin's considered view regarding the right procedure.

Conservatives think that the atmosphere in India at present is worst possible for such a Conference. They do not object to the Conference in due course but the question of their participation in it must be decided by the circumstances at the time.

"OBJECTION ON GROUNDS OF PROCEDURE."

An authoritative Conservative statement regarding Mr. Baldwin's decision in respect of the Round Table Conference states that the Conservatives do not object in principle to further the Round Table Conference in India, if such should prove to be desirable in due course, but they object to such a conference at the present time on the grounds of procedure. They contend that Government have not initiated preliminary enquiries that they expected before the further Round Table Conference, and it is declared that Mr. Baldwin's decision is in no way a new declaration of policy, but merely Mr. Baldwin considered view with regard to the right procedure. Conservatives think that Government should make enquiries by means of quiet informal individual talks, and not by a resounding Conference. The forthcoming Conference should not merely be used by the extremists to wipe out the safeguards of which so much was made at the Conference in London.—Reuter.

—:o:—

LABOUR AND LIBERAL CIRCLES PERTURBED.

LONDON, March 10.

Rugby. — In view of the general desire for an early ...te in the House of Commons on the present position in India, consideration of air estimates fixed for Thursday has been postponed till next week, and that ... will be reserved for the India ...ce vote, upon which a general ... will take place.

...st will be given to ...ew of the decision ... by the Conser... ...ttee. An official ... the meeting ...d that the ... the conver... ...nor-Ge... ...e set... ...paper ...ail.

based upon a communication which Mr. Baldwin conveyed to the Committee after a deputation from it waited upon him last week, and expressed anxiety upon the negotiations which were taking place and upon the general Indian position. It is assumed that Mr. Baldwin will make a full statement as to the position of the party during Thursday's debate. Meanwhile, in Labour and Liberal circles regret is expressed at the terms of the resolution. They emphasise the importance of the main tenance of the unity of the three political parties in relation to India policy.—B. O. W.

TORY ACTION LOUDLY CONDEMNED.

Mr. Baldwin Dubbed As "Wobbler."

LONDON, March 11.

Mr. Baldwin's phraseology of the Conservative India Committee's resolution announcing Mr. Baldwin's decision regarding the Round Table Conference is loudly condemned. Even the staunch "Morning Post" acknowledges that the decision has given rise to much inevitable misunderstanding. The facts appear to be that on the conclusion of the London Conference, Government proposed that a small committee accompanied by experts should go to India on a sort of mission of enquiry as a preliminary to another conference or an alternative method. Later, Government substituted for this a proposal for another full-fledged conference in India without preliminaries. The Conservatives forthwith disapproved of this.

The "Times" emphasises that the Conservative Indian policy is one of co-operation with other Parties. This has long been accepted as a national policy. The paper points out that the important words in the Conservative resolution are "in India."

The "Daily Herald" finds that last afternoon's statement is reassuring, but says that for Mr. Baldwin to start disagreeing publicly with the procedure which has not yet been decided is at least premature.

The "News Chronicle" is satisfied at the explanation of Mr. Baldwin's decision and says that the India Office is itself known to have been opposed to holding a conference at Simla.

"A WOBBLER."

The anti-Baldwin Press ... Conservative leader as ... Meanwhile New Delhi ... says that Gandhi is will... come to London and partici... the final conclusions after ... nary Conference in ...

Sjts. Deshpande And Kaujalgi Tour Karnat...

BELGAUM, Mar. 10.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Mr. Hanmantrao Kaujalgi are leaving Belgaum to-morrow on a tour of different parts of the Karnatak for enlightening the people on the Irwin-Gandhi agreement and request them to stop civil disobedience forthwith.—A.P.

200 Prisoners Released From Dum Dum Jail.

CALCUTTA. March 10.

...out 200 political prisoners ...eleased from the Dum-Dum ...Jail to-day.—A. P.

...LASS PRISONERS RE... ...OM NAGPUR JAIL.

...Correspondent).

...PUR. March 11.

...atyagrahi pri... ...r 225 were re... ...our Central

AHMEDABAD'S ROUSING RECEPTION TO MAHATMA

A glimpse of the mammoth crowd that gathered on Sabarmati sands to accord welcome to Gandhiji.

DESH SEVIKAS TURN UP IN FULL ARRAY

BANDRA AUCTION FARCE

Liquor Shops Disposed Of By Private Arrangement.

How the drink evil has been completely eradicated in some suburbs of Bombay by means of peaceful picketing was revealed at the auction sale of 21 liquor shops in the Bombay Suburban Districts held at Bandra by Mr. M. S. Jayakar, the Collector, on Wednesday. Three liquor dealers from Chembur, Borivli and another suburb told the Collector plainly that it was impossible to continue the liquor traffic in their suburbs, owing to the peaceful picketing of Desh Sevikas and the force of public opinion. No one came forward to bid for these shops with the result that these licenses remained unsold.

The auction sale was held in the Office of the Mamlatdar at 11 a.m. It will be recalled that owing to vigorous picketing, the auction of the same shops held on February 21 was postponed at the request of the bidders. Fearing similar picketing, the liquor dealers waited in a deputation on Mr. M. S. Jayakar on Tuesday and prevailed upon him to give the shops to the old owners at considerably reduced rates. The auction sale held on Wednesday therefore was a formal affair and the business was over even before 11 a.m. all the shops, except three, going back to their original owners.

REDUCTION IN RETURNS

...e figures that were offered ... not available to the press, ...is realiably learnt, that ... is fall to the extent of ...t. on the total bids. ...h of course goes to ...liant Desh Sevikas ...nto Bandra from ...bs such as ... Cruz, Vile ...r, Malad ... the purpose ...ful picket... ...ixed for ...nvaded ... were ...ding ... the dealer... ... picketing wa... ...nd no ob... ... to the bidders. ...who took part ... were:— Mrs. C... ...el. Mrs. Lilav... ...Sofia Somji, ... Mehta, Mrs. Ma... Mrs. Ratanben ... Natarajan. Mrs ... Mrs. Daibai De... ...alaben of Ghatko...

THRE... UNSOLD

Although ... picketing did not result in a complete boycott of the auction, it succeeded to the extent that ... shops remained unsold, although ... previous owners of the shops were present, and the rest of the shops were sold at considerably reduced prices.

BELGAUM LETTER.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Mar. 7.

The first flash of jibilation over the Delhi compromise over, people have again reverted to their erstwhile attitude of critical examination of official actions. In this connection the searches of the houses of Messrs. Narayanrao Joshi, Yalgi, Datar, Masur, V. V. Patil and K. S. Patil yesterday by the police have given a rude shock to the jubilant public. The Searches were in connection with the suspected no tax campaign, it is learnt, they were carried out with a view to catch hold of papers evidencing participation by the above gentlemen in such campaign. Nothing incriminating was found.

The quarrel over the 'ultra vires' nature of the order by the D.M. under the all pervading 144 Sec. of the code, prohibiting processions and Prabhat Feries had gone to the High Court.

A WALK OUT.

The Belgaum District Maratha Educational Conference held yesterday at Khamapur has proved a fiasco. Objection to the singing of National songs and the garlanding of the President-elect with a hand-spun yarn garland taken by Mr. Pawar, the Conference Secretary and other leaders was resented by the majority of the delegates and after a good deal of heated discussion over the question the majority walked away from the conference pandal. To Messrs. Dalvi, Shamrao Desai, Pawar Lad and such other leaders of the Communalist Maratha Section, the presence in large numbers of members of the nationalist Maratha Section came as a sudden surprise and they could not manage, it seems, the situation cooly. Otherwise with a little of sweet reasonableness in both sides some way out of the impasse could well have been found.

BALKAN EARTHQUAKE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, March 10.

Vienna.—It is now believed that the death-roll in the Balkan earthquake does not exceed from 80 to 100 persons. Fourteen villages have been wiped out, and 2,000 houses destroyed. Two families of nine and six members respectively, are among the dead. One thousand families are without shelter in Gevgheli district alone.—Reuter.

SAD PLIGHT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURISTS.

—:o:—

Result Of Administrative & Military Policy Of Government

SARDAR CASSUM MITHA ON PRESENT UNREST.

Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, speaking on the budget, in the Assembly, on Saturday, in the course of his speech said:

I wish to offer a few remarks on the budget for the year 1931-32 from the standpoint of a commercial man. I have read with careful and sympathetic attention the statement of the Hon'ble the Finance Member in regard to retrenchment, the proposed taxation and his views on exchange and currency. I hasten to offer my hearty thanks for his proposals for retrenchment and the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee. With regard to his remarks on the subject of Exchange I wish only to say that the present ratio of 18d. has inflicted great hardship on the Indian commercial community and has destroyed its prosperity. It has ruined the agricultural population. With reference to the threatened disaster which he anticipates in consequence of the reversion of the ratio to 16d., I can only say that India cannot afford to give the sacrifices which are required to stabilise the rupee at 18d.

In regard to the proposed taxation, I do not blame the Hon'ble the Finance Member for it. The fault lies in the faulty system of the present costly administration which is hopelessly out of date. If that system had been revised in time India would not have found itself in its present plight of bankruptcy.

It is my opinion that the new taxation will not lessen but will aggravate the present political discontent, and it is the duty of the Government to allay the prevailing unrest. India has been reduced to such a critical economic condition that its people are not able to bear the slightest additional burden of taxation in any form or shape. I emphatically say that the serious plight we are in must be attributed to the administrative and military policy pursued by the Government. Eighty per cent. of the Indian population is composed of agriculturists. They do not get the value of the produce which they send to foreign countries. Indian agriculturists find themselves in a sad predicament owing to the exchange policy which the Government have carried through in the teeth of popular opposition. The purchasing power of the agriculturists has been reduced. In consequence of the heavy increase in expenditure after the war, the country has been reduced to poverty. Unemployment and starvation have increased. The country's industries have been crippled and for the last several years commercial people have been carrying on their business at a loss. These factors have given an impetus to the political movement in India. Statesmanship requires that Government should do their best to remove political unrest and bring about peace and contentment throughout the country. In my opinion Government themselves lend great support to such unrest by levying additional taxation.

The most important matter on which I wish to invite the attention of the Government is that, considering the poverty of this country, military expenditure is greatly in excess of its resources: and in order to make up the deficit in the present Budget, Government should make much more drastic retrenchments than those indicated by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his Budget speech. If that is done, Government would be able to gain popular support and promote loyalty in the country.

DEATH SENTENCES ON BHAGATSINGH AND OTHERS.

Rumour Of Commutation.

LAHORE, March 11.

A rumour is current in the City that the death sentences passed on Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev have been commuted to those of transportation for life.

Interviewed in this connection the Revenue Member of the Punjab Government said:—"Nothing official yet."—A.P.

MAHATMA ADDRESSES ASHRAMITES.

Also Vidyapith Students And Congress Workers

AHMEDABAD, March 11.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed this morning a private meeting of the inmates of his Ashram and students and teachers of the Gujarat Vidyapith in the building of the Vidyapith.

Subsequently he adddressed another private meeting of the local Congress workers at Dr. Kanuga's bangalow.—A.P.

Guntur Lathi Charge In Madras Council.

MADRAS, March 10.

It is understood that Mr. Satnarain Choudhuri, M.L.C., has given notice of an adjournment motion in the Madras Council when it meets on Thursday to discuss the lathi charge by the Police at Guntur on the morrow of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement.—A. P.

GENERAL AVARI

Sent Back To Central Jail?

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 11.

It is understood that General Avari has been sent back from the Mental Hospital to the Nagpur Central Jail yesterday.

CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS LOCK-OUT

1,300 Workers Rendered Idle

CALCUTTA, March 10.

About 1,300 workers have been rendered idle as a result of lock-outs declared by the authorities of the Delta, National and Belvedere jute mills at Howrah to-day. This step has been taken on account of a number of loyal workers being intimidated on Monday by discharged workers of the respective mills, who threw brickbats and injured a durwan. The lock-out will continue for a week.—A. P.

PUNJAB COUNCIL PASSES ENTIRE BUDGET.

LAHORE, Mar. 10.

For the first time since the introduction of the 1921 Reforms the Punjab Legislative Council passed to-day without any cut the entire budget after two days discussion instead of eight days, allotted by the Governor.

Among the departments criticised while passing the demands was the Police department. Pandit Nanakchand opposing the grant said that additional police force employed during the Congress session was unnecessary now, in view of the truce. He said there was lack of detective ability in the Punjab police. When recruitment of staff was made the only strength of the individual was kept in sight with the result that qualities of the head became subsidiary consideration and innumerable criminals had remained untraced. Sir Henry Craik said that despite the Gandhi-Irwin agreement unlawful activities had not yet entirely ceased. Cases had been brought to his notice in which detective ability of a high order had been exhibited by the police.

The demand was carried and Council adjourned till 19th March. —A. P.

SOVIET OIL FOR CHINA.

LONDON, March 10.

According to a Reuter cable from Shanghai the attempt of Soviet Petroleum Trust to place petrol and kerosene on the Chinese market which if successful would seriously affect British and American oil concerns is not likely to receive the sanction of the Chinese Government. It was announced yesterday that the Trust was negotiating with the Chinese Petroleum Company to secure an agreement whereby Soviet petrol would be distributed in China at cut-throat prices.

At present British and American interests control most of this trade in China. The Chinese Minister for Industry stated to-day, however, that Government has not been informed of these negotiations and that pending resumption of formal Sino-Russian commercial relations, it would be illegal for any Chinese Company to enter into contract with Soviet interests.—Reuter.

ARMY ESTIMATE VOTE FOR PERSONNEL ADOPTED.

LONDON, March 10.

The House of Commons adopted the Army Estimate vote for the personnel after an amendment moved by Miss Jennie Lee on behalf of the Independent Labour Party aiming at a substantial reduction of numbers was defeated by 216 votes to 19. The Secretary for War, Mr Tom Shaw, introducing the estimates said that the Government proposed to maintain forces at the present level. He would not recommend to Government any further unilateral disarmament. Instead, they would pursue the better way of attempting to arrive at an international agreement in the matter.

Referring to Conduct, he said that three-quarters of drunkenness had gone, court-martials were decreasing every year and habit, character and education of men had markedly improved.—Reuter.

Published for the "Bo... Company, Ltd., by ...MAN GANESH KHARE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custo... House Road, Bombay.